The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2155. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

VICTORY AT LAST!

THE FIRST MESSAGE.

ENGLAND GREETS AMERICA

QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

TRIUMPHANT COMPLETION OF THE GREAT WORK OF THE CENTURY.

The Old World and the New United.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS.

The Message of Queen Victoria to President Buchanan.

To the Honorable the President of the United States.

Her Majesty desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the Queen has taken the deepest interest.

[NOTE.—The above Message was received by the President, with some doubts as to its authenticity; but the matter was relieved of all doubt by the following message from the Superintendent of the Newfoundland Line:]

TRINITY BAY, Monday, Aug. 16—7 P. M.

The Message to the President, purporting to be from the Queen, actually came over the Atlantic Cable from Valentia, Ireland, and is unquestionably authentic. The President's reply will be sent as soon as received.

A. MACKAY, Superintendent.

The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16, 1858.

To Her Majesty VICTORIA, *Queen of Great Britain:*

The President cordially reciprocates the congratulations of Her Majesty, the Queen, on the success of the great international enterprise accomplished by the science, skill, and indomitable energy of the two countries. It is a triumph more glorious, because far more useful to mankind, than was ever won by conqueror on the field of battle.

May the Atlantic Telegraph under the blessing of Heaven prove to be a bond of perpetual peace and friendship between the kindred nations, and an instrument destined by Divine Providence to diffuse religion, civilization, liberty and law throughout the world. In this view will not all nations of Christendom spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities? (Signed)

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Message from the British to the American Directors.

To the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New York:

Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will towards men.

(Signed)

DIRECTORS ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, GREAT BRITAIN.

The Excitement About the Queen's Message

From the time the first message concerning the operation of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable was received yesterday, until 10 o'clock at night, when the various bulletins gave what purported to be an abstract of the Queen's dispatch to President BUCHANAN, there were crowds of people on the TIMES Square, waiting, with more or less impatience, for the announcement of the Simon Pure message. They had been hoaxed by the *Herald*, in relation to the working of the line, and in relation to the whereabouts of the *Niagara*, and were determined not to swallow anything more that came through Plum Gut, unless its correctness should be vouched for by some reliable establishment. They waited, and the longer they waited the more the excitement increased. Whenever anything later was placed upon the TIMES bulletin, they would crowd around it in admirable disorder—those in the periphery of the circle shouting to those nearer the centre of attraction, to read it aloud; and those near the centre shouting to the periphery, to hold its tongue and listen. While thus engaged, the newsboys would ventilate some old papers, and announce the Message. The eager crowd would buy them up rapidly, and rush under a lamp to peruse them, and discover that they had been sold. Then another bulletin would appear, and another rush would be the result. And so they kept it up until a late hour. When exhausted by their efforts, they were obliged to retire before having seen the President's reply.

Elsewhere there was considerable feeling exhibited. On the Battery there were large assemblages, until a late hour, looking out anxiously and unsuccessfully for the *Niagara*. As soon as the substance of the Queen's dispatch was known, there was a display of fire-works from the Pewter Mug.

How the News Was Received Elsewhere.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug 16.

The intelligence of the reception of the Queen's Message rapidly spread throughout the city, and this evidence of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph occasioned much rejoicing. In some quarters, however, its authenticity was questioned, until a dispatch from the General Agent of the Associated Press removed all doubts. The first information on the subject to the President was communicated through Senator BIGLER, from information obtained from the Washington Associated Press Agency, when the President returned to the city from the Soldiers' Home, and received at the White House the message from Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA. He then prepared a suitable reply.

The Mayor of Washington, this afternoon, sent a message to the City Councils recommending that measures be taken to celebrate the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. Special Committees are appointed to agree on the programme.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

The successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph will be celebrated in this city to-morrow, as follows: One hundred guns will be fired on the Common, at noon, and all the bells in the city rung. In the evening, the trees on the Common will be hung with French and Chinese lanterns; all the city buildings will also be illuminated, and four bands of music will discourse music on the Common. The citizens generally will also illuminate their residences.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 16—10½ P. M.

There is immense excitement here owing to the receipt of the Queen's Message. As soon as the intelligence reached the city, rockets were fired from opposite the telegraph office, bonfires blazed in all the streets, and the greatest rejoicing prevailed. Cannons are now being fired and the bells are ringing.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 16.

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired here at seven o'clock to-morrow morning, and all the bells rung, in honor of the successful working of the Ocean Telegraph.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Aug. 16—10 P.M.

The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Cable and of the receipt of the Queen's Message was received here with frantic demonstrations of joy. The bells were rung, cannon fired, steam whistles blown, and the most jubilant excitement prevailed.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, August 16th.

There was a general exultation here on the receipt of the Queen's Message. Cannons and bells and cheers gave utterance to the general joy, while bonfires were lighted everywhere. The *Herald* office was brilliantly illuminated, and the whole city is alive with enthusiasm and rejoicing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Monday, August 16.

The receipt of the Queen's Message caused great excitement throughout the City. St. Paul's chimes, together with all the church and fire bells are ringing. Crowds congregate in the streets, and immense enthusiasm prevails. Preparations for a grand illumination are in progress.

ELMIRA, Monday, Aug. 16—10 P. M.

Bells are ringing, cannons firing, and manifestations of joy are on the lips of every man, woman and child at the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph. A grand celebration will take place to-morrow in honor of the event.

HORNELLSVILLE, Monday, Aug. 16—10 P. M.

The Queen's message was received here with firing of cannon and of small arms, ringing of bells, lighting of bonfires, &c. Main-street and the Telegraph Office are brilliantly illuminated. The firemen are out in torch-light procession, headed by the Hornellsville Brass Band. Engine bells and whistles are also sounding their jubilee.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 16—10 P.M.

Upon the receipt of the Queen's Message, the Telegraph-Office here and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Cannon are now firing, flags flying, bonfires blazing, bells ringing, and WHITLOCK's brass band is playing English and American national airs in front of the Telegraph-Office.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Monday, Aug. 16—11 P. M.

The news of the successful working of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the receipt of the Queen's Message, produced the wildest excitement among our citizens. Grand preparations are being made for a celebration to-morrow.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 16—10 P.M.

The announcement of the receipt of the Queen's Message to President BUCHANAN was received here with the greatest enthusiasm. Guns were fired, bells rung, music, &c. Extensive arrangements are completed for illuminating, &c., on Tuesday evening.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation congratulating the citizens of Baltimore on the success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and recommending the firing of a salute of two hundred guns, the ringing of all the bells in the city, and displaying of flags from the public buildings and shipping, between 12 and 1 o'clock to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Aug. 16.

The reception of the Queen's Message was announced by a grand display of fireworks by the Directors of the National Telegraph Company. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all doubts respecting telegraphic communication across the Atlantic are thoroughly dispelled. The City authorities are making great preparations to celebrate the event.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 16.

The receipt of the Queen's Message here occasioned a tremendous excitement. Large bodies of men headed with bands of music paraded the streets this evening, bonfires were lighted, and bells were rung for half an hour in honor of the great event.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 16.

All hail to the complete success of the "Wonder of the Age," the Ocean Telegraph. We are celebrating it by fireworks, music, and dancing.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Queen's Message was received by the National Telegraph Line at 7 o'clock this evening.

It caused much excitement, and the disbelievers are now satisfied.

Joint Committee on the Telegraph Cable—Letter from Com. Stewart and Captain Dayman.

The Joint Committee assembled for the fifth occasion on Monday, in the City Hall, Alderman THOS McSPEDON in the Chair.

A telegraphic communication was received from Commander JOSEPH DAYMAN, of H. M. steam-sloop *Gorgon*, accepting the proffered hospitality of the Corporation on the forthcoming celebration. Ordered to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received by telegraph from Admiral HOUSTON STEWART, of the British Navy, declining such hospitality, from the pressure of other and professional engagements. Ordered to be printed.

They are as follows:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, August 14th, 1858.

Chas. T. McClenachan, Sec. Committee of Common Council, N. Y.:

SIR: I beg that you will convey to the Common Council of the City of New-York the best thanks of myself and of the officers of this ship for the honor they have conferred upon us by their kind invitation of this day, which it will give us the most sincere pleasure to accept, if the permission solicited from the Admiralty should arrive in time. If not, we shall carry back with us to England this kind message as the first fruit of the united labors of the American and English naval officers.

JOSEPH DAYMAN,
Com. of H. M. S. S. Sloop *Gorgon*.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

C. T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary of Committee of the Common Council, New York.

SIR: Your telegraphs of yesterday have both reached me. I am much flattered by the invitation of the Common Council of the City of New-York to be present at the celebration of that great and most important achievement which has just been accomplished, and it is with much regret that I find myself compelled to decline the distinguished honor, my duties demanding my services elsewhere. With respect to the *Gorgon*, I have already signified to Mr. FIELD my inability to interfere in any way with Capt. DAYMAN's proceedings. He is not under my orders; I have no notice whatever concerning him, and he has instructions direct from the Admiralty, by which he must be guided. I beg you will convey my grateful acknowledgments to all the members of the Common Council, together with my cordial good wishes for the successful issue of their intention to commemorate an event which I earnestly hope will materially tend to cement those feelings of amity and good-will which ought ever to prevail between the United States and Great Britain.

HOUSTON STEWART.

Messrs. LILIENDAHL and HADFIELD were present, and said they could not agree as to which of them should display the centre piece of fireworks in front of the City Hall. Neither of them was willing to exhibit in any other situation, nor could they combine to display the same evening at the same place.

Alderman McSPEDON said that, prior to any offer having been made by either of these gentlemen, the Committee, in view of the short time originally expected to transpire before the arrival of the Queen's message, had ordered of Mr. EDGE a certain quantity of fireworks, displaying peculiar designs and mottoes, and had paid for, or were liable to pay for them. It was to be regretted that these voluntary offers of pyrotechnic displays had not been made to the Committee a little earlier, as it would have saved expense.

A communication was received from F. GENIN, Jr., desiring the Committee to use show-wagons with proper emblems in the procession. Ordered on file.

The Committee then adjourned until next day, having first allowed Messrs. LILIENDAHL and HADFIELD to arrange their dispute respecting their fireworks as they themselves might best be able.

Celebration at Fairfield, Conn.—Speech of the Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York.

From the Bridgeport Advertiser.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Fairfield on Thursday evening, August 12, in honor of the laying of the great Cable that now binds together the two hemispheres. The festivities began early with the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. A spacious platform had been erected in front of the Fairfield House, so as to command the beautiful square, which was brilliantly illuminated with bonfires. The building was thronged with a genial company of ladies and gentlemen, and the street and square were all alive with the eager assembly.

JOHN H. GLOVER called the meeting to order, and nominated for President of this meeting Colonel ROBERT C. WETMORE, which was confirmed by acclamation, when the following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: John Gould, Esq., Wm. R. Talbot, Esq., Henry M. Smith, Esq., Henry J. Beers, Esq., Dr. J. T. Dennison, Wm. S. Smith, Esq., and Frederick L. DeForest, Charles H. Isham, Secretaries.

On taking the Chair, Col. WETMORE stated the object and importance of the meeting, in a few stirring words, and called upon the Rev. Mr. McLEAN, of the Congregational Church, to invoke the Divine blessing upon the occasion. After an eloquent and very appropriate prayer, Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, who spends his Summers in Fairfield, was then introduced, and spoke at some length upon the momentous bearings of the new communication between the Old World and the New. He began by drawing a picture of Fairfield as it was seventy-nine years ago, when it was invaded by British troops, under Gov. TRYON. Eighty-five houses, two churches, fifteen stores and fifteen workshops, were burned to the ground, and the British name was a curse in the mouth of every man, woman and child. He contrasted that Summer of 1779 with this Summer of 1858, and the joy at the approach of British intercourse now with the aversion to everything British then. He then went to speak of the influence of the Great Telegraph, in the first place, as a triumph of man over nature, or mind over matter; then as a new step in the alliance between man and man; and, last of all, as a majestic movement towards the fulfillment of the Divine plans for the union of the whole human race under the mighty laws of mutual industry, active brotherhood and religious faith. He gave various illustrations of his points, both grave and humorous, and made friendly reference to the powers of the Old World and the New. His reference to Ireland drew hearty cheers, and his closing sentiment to the health of Queen VICTORIA, and peace between the United States and Great Britain, America and Europe, was answered by hurrahs from the crowd, and "God save the Queen" from a select choir, who were led by Mr. J.C. NICHOLS. In speaking of Old and New England he said that the two peoples were in some respects alike. They think pretty well of themselves, and so do we. They moreover are under petticoat government, and so are we. There one Queen is on the throne, while we have one to every household, and we have learned, like the English, to settle down very quietly under our bonds. Great is the power of the petticoat, and its shadow is not at present likely to be less.

After the national anthem of England, "God save the Queen," had been sung by the choir, the Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. BUNCH, H. B. M. Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, who replied to the sentiment of the Rev. Dr OSGOOD in substance as follows: He stated that he had become so accustomed, during a residence of nearly ten years in the United States, to hear sentiments in honor of his Sovereign proposed by Americans and received by Americans with a cordiality scarcely inferior to that which would have characterized Englishmen under similar circumstances, that he could scarcely say that the present demonstration had taken him by surprise, or that it appeared to him as at all unusual. Nay, he would go a step farther, and add that it had never been a matter of surprise to him that the name of the Queen should be greeted by Americans, since there was no gentleman, wherever born or whatever his political creed, who did not owe allegiance to the virtues and graces that centre in a perfect woman, or who did not feel that he could reconcile the purest devotion to his own country with an affectionate regard for one who, in all the private relations of life, as daughter, wife or mother, had given a bright example to her sex and to the world. This fact alone, he said, would suffice to account for the respect for the Queen entertained by the great body of the American people. He considered, however, that that there was another and a still more powerful reason for this regard and respect to be found in the reflection that the Queen of England was the recognized Ruler and Representative of a great and kindred people, from whom his hearers were themselves for the most part descended, and to whom they were bound by the nearest and dearest ties. He then proceeded to expatiate at some length upon the manifold advantages to be derived from that close alliance and zealous coöperation between the Governments and peoples of England and America, which were amongst the unmistakable signs of the times, and which were so essential to the carrying on of the great work of spreading the gospel, extending commerce, and promoting civilization, which could only be effected by two such great and powerful nations. That such an alliance was a natural one no one could doubt; as well might you seek to stem with a handful of rushes the course of some noble river hurrying its impetuous waters to the ocean, as to prevent two peoples, united upon all the great doctrines of human progress, from blending into one harmonious whole their destiny and their future. This was a current which no rocks of prejudice or shoals of jealousy could withstand; it must flow on for ever. Mr. BUNCH proceeded to assure his hearers of the cordial respect and affection with which the United States were regarded in England by all classes of society, and of the good wishes which accompanied their onward course. He considered that all such feelings would be greatly enhanced and improved by the great event which they were met to celebrate; he then explained shortly the construction and component parts of the electric cable, and drew from these last a lesson for the guidance of his hearers in their relations with the mother country; he thought that like its gutta percha they should be ready to bend and yield reciprocally whenever differences of opinion might happen to arise, as must necessarily be the case occasionally between nations meeting at so many points of contact; that like its wire, they should ever be ready to receive and to convey from one to the other the electric flashes of courtesy and good-will; and that like its solid encasing steel, they should sink the great chain of international comity deep into the bottom of their hearts. After drawing a sketch of the probable fate of any solitary Englishman who might have happened to present himself eighty years ago upon the same spot where he then stood, calling upon the then residents of Fairfield to join him in marks of deference and of loyalty towards the sovereign of England, and contrasting it with the security which he himself enjoyed, and the enthusiastic welcome with which he was greeted as an official representative of that sovereign, Mr. BUNCH concluded by a tribute to the eminent qualities and virtues of the President of the United States, who, he said, was almost as well known in England as he was in America, and proposed that the meeting should receive his name with every honor, which was at once done in the most satisfactory manner.

After the enthusiastic cheers that were called out by this sentiment, the choir sung "Hail Columbia," with excellent effect. Cheers were then given for the speakers, CYRUS W. FIELD, Capt. HUDSON, PETER COOPER, Prof. MORSE, Col. WETMORE, and the ladies.

During Mr. BUNCH's speech, a large delegation, with torches and music, marched in from Southport, and took their stand among the auditors.

"ATTEMPTED EXTORTION."—Mr. Hiram P. Horton, of Washington Market, desires us to state that he is not the person alluded to in the paragraph published under the above heading in yesterday's papers. The supposition is that some vagabond, with the intention of obtaining money, as alleged, used a name to which he was not entitled. There is but one other person bearing that name in the Directory, and both are far above suspicion of having been concerned in any such transaction.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Arabia off Cape Race.

Collision Between the Europa and Arabia.

The Europa at St. Johns, N. F.

COTTON UNCHANGED—PROVISIONS LOWER

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sunday, Aug. 15.

The Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, Capt. LEITCH, from Boston, *viâ* Halifax, for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 1 P. M. to-day. She was run foul of on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10½ P. M., by the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., bound to New-York. The *Arabia*, it appears, mistook the lights of the *Europa* for Cape Race light. The *Europa* lost her cutwater, and had her stem knocked off, besides receiving other damage, which will have to be repaired here.

The *Arabia*, after boarding the *Europa*, lay by her for some time, and then proceeded for New-York. She is not so much injured as the *Europa*.

The *Arabia's* dispatches for the Press were not put on board the *Europa*, but we have Liverpool advices to the 7th, the *Arabia's* day of sailing.

The steamship *Fulton*, from New-York 24th ult., arrived at Southampton Aug. 5.

The political news by the *Arabia* does not seem, at a glance, to be particularly important or interesting.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable was received on 'Change with glorious enthusiasm, and the declaration that the electric union of Great Britain and America will lead to the unity of all nations.

[The announcement of the arrival of the *Agamemnon* is not in the paper to hand, but if we can possibly gather the particulars of her trip, they shall be forwarded.]

The rebellion in Central India had been effectually put down, and CANNING's proclamation says that no hopes of pardon need be entertained by any persons immediately connected in the murder of British subjects.

There was still expectations at Paris that the *Crédit Mobilier* would wind up its affairs, and make a fusion with the discount bank of M. DE ST. PAUL.

Vienna advices report the concentration of an Austrian corps of 33,000 men on the Danube, in Southern Hungaria, and on the points nearest Turkey, on the Bosnian and Servian frontiers.

It was again reported that M'lle. PICCOLOMINI has been engaged by BARNUM for America.

Mr. DISRAELI favors the repeal of the paper tax if the Exchequer will spare the income resulting therefrom.

There had been a large embarkment of troops for India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6.—Confidence is increasing in force in our COTTON market. The sales of the week foot up 66,340 bales. To-day the demand has been regular, but not extensive, and the sales were 7,000 bales, at previous rates, including 1,000 bales on speculation and for export. American descriptions are in general request, and have been taken largely by speculators and the trade. The quotations for fair qualities authorized by the Committee of Brokers, are for Uplands 7⅞d., Mobiles 7 7-16d., Orleans 7⅞d., an advance of ⅛d. on each of the two first named, and 3-16d. on the latter. The lower and middle qualities have been freely taken by buyers, and have advanced ⅛d.@¼d. Brazils command full prices. Egyptians have advanced ⅛d., and East India is scarce and in good request at last week's prices. During the week 9,470 bales of American were taken on speculation, and 4,244 bales for export. The sales of American are in detail: 400 bales Sea Island, Ga., at 11½d.@18d.—Upland, at 5d.@7½d.; 37,300 New-Orleans, at 4½d.@9d.; 9,300 Mobiles, at 5½d.@7¾d.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Aug. 6.—The market continues steady, and though the demand is quiet, a good business is being done.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

In the Liverpool BREADSTUFFS Market there was a good business done in the fine qualities of American FLOUR. CORN was inactive, and was held for full prices.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF had declined 2s. 6d.@5s. per tierce. PORK was steady but inactive. BACON, at a reduction of 1 ₩ cent. The demand was increasing.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR was firm. COFFEE steady. Congou was held at ½d. higher, viz. » 10d.@10½d. RESIN—a large business doing; sales of 2,000 bbls. common cold, at 4s.; 2,500 medium to fine, at 10s. to 19s. ₩ cwt. TURPENTINE—Rough, 9s. 3d. ASHES, 33s.@34s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 50s. 6d.@51s.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 6.—SUGAR is active, and has advanced 1s. on the week; refined is in request; Grocery lumps 53s. COFFEE steady. TEA in increasing demand; Common Congou 10¼d. SALTPETRE higher, 47s 6d. RICE very firm. TALLOW 48s. 6d. on the spot, and 49s. for the last three months of the year. LINSEED OIL 34s. 3d. INDIGO firm. There is little alteration in other articles.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road and the New-York and Erie and New-York Central Railroads.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 16.

The New-York roads, persisting in their ruinous reduction of rates to Cincinnati and the regions more legitimately connected with Baltimore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has recently made a decided retaliatory stroke, by reducing the rates of freight between New-York and Cleveland, Chicago and the Lake country, to thirty cents per one hundred pounds less than by the Erie and Central Roads, for first and second-class goods. With the present immense equipment and good condition of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, aided by its connections, this additional trade can readily be accommodated.

Boiler Explosion at Pawtucket.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

The boiler of DEXTER & BROTHER'S cotton mill, at Pawtucket, R. I., exploded at an early hour this morning, tearing the building into fragments, nearly destroying a grocery store, and making a complete wreck of an adjoining drug store. The mill took fire and was totally destroyed. A boy was taken out of the ruins seriously injured. The amount of damage is not known.

Steamboat Accident.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Nelly Baker*, which plies between Boston and Nahant, was run into this afternoon, while at the wharf, by the Philadelphia steamer *Phineas Sprague*, striking the former forward of the wheel, and cutting eight feet through the guards and deck, and otherwise seriously injuring her. The damage is about $3,000. Although the *Nelly Baker* was crowded, no passengers were injured.

Accident to the Steamer Long Branch.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 16.

The steamer *Long Branch*, on her trip to Red Bank from New-York, to-day, ran ashore on Sandy Hook Point, and lays well up.

The Canadian Parliament Prorogued.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 16.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to-day. The Governor made the following speech:

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN: I congratulate you on having closed the session, and am happy to find that the subjects which have been recommended to your consideration have received attention at your hands. The act of abolishing imprisonment for debt and preferential assignments, in Upper Canada, will tend to the assimilating of the laws of the two sections of the Province, and must be of benefit in its operation. Our steam communication with Europe has continued to work successfully, and I have little doubt that you have done well in providing for the regular mail service by steam during the season, to Gaspe and the lower Provinces. The appropriation for a postal line to Red River will open a continuous mail route under the control of the Canadian Government, from that settlement to Nova Scotia. I am glad to find that the customs tariff has undergone your revision, and regret that I cannot speak of the commercial crisis which has passed over the country as something that has entirely. I earnestly pray that the complete restoration of our prosperity may not long be delayed. I propose, in the course of the recess, to communicate with her Majesty's Government, and with the Governments of the sister colonies in another matter of very great importance. I am desirous of inviting them to discuss with us the principles of which a bond of a federal character uniting the Provinces of British North America, may, perhaps, hereafter be practicable. I now release you by proroguing the present Parliament.

Death of George Watson.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 16.

GEORGE WATSON, Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad, died at Springfield, Ill. at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Custom House Lists in the Treasury Department.

Gen. Harney—The Canvass in Indiana—Indiana Politics—The Nicaragua Treaty—Mail Contract Decision, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16.

Gen. HARNEY is not yet ordered to the Pacific. A command will be assigned to him to-morrow. Gen. CLARK may continue to conduct the Indian War.

Senator BRIGHT left to-day for the West. He thinks the Democracy will unite and sweep Indiana.

It is understood that the Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, will stump Illinois in support of a bargain between the Fillmore Americans and DOUGLAS.

There is a prospect that the President will accept the amendments proposed by MARTINEZ to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty.

The President is in excellent health, and will hold the first Cabinet Council of the month to-morrow.

General WALBRIDGE and JOHN COCHRANE had an interview to-day on the New-York appointments. Both gentlemen will be candidates for Congress this Fall, and the President takes a lively interest in their success.

General CASS attended at the State Department to-day in his usual health.

Comptroller MEDILL decided to-day against CORMICK & RAMSEY's mail claim of $1,800,000. The claimants made a conditional contract, in 1853, for the conveyance of the mail from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. The claim was for five years' pay and damages. A.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The New-Granadian Minister had an interview with Secretary CASS this morning at the State Department, and communicated to him the Cass-Herran Treaty as modified by the Congress of that country. There is only one alteration therein, and not three as heretofore, and that refers to the naval coal dépôt. But the treaty is accompanied by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

Mr. ERSKINE, the new Secretary of the British Legation, has arrived here. Mr. RUSSELL, one of the *attachés*, left this afternoon to take passage in the *Persia* for England.

Our Washington Correspondence.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—COLLECTOR SCHELL SUMMONED TO AN INTERVIEW—EXTRACTS FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE LISTS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, &C., &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Aug. 15, 1858.

The return of the President will have at least the one desirable effect of bringing the troubles which distract your City Democracy to some definite result. Mr. SCHELL has been summoned to a private interview at the White House, to take place to-morrow; while the opponents of that gentleman are already here in force, and armed with statistics, documents and records which fasten (as they profess) on your Collector the responsibility of all City dissensions in the Democratic family.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been very unreserved and emphatic in pronouncing that this ulcer must be healed, either by balm or burning. He is weary, he says, of being ceaselessly tormented and occupied by the wrangles and remonstrances which pour in on him from all sides in connection with your Custom-House patronage. He desires to take account with Mr. SCHELL as to the execution of the instructions originally given to that gentleman with reference to the "rotation-rule being first made to operate against the enemies of the Democratic Party."

I have seen at the Treasury Department—(and let those who would "*sneer*" at the sources of my information disprove or even dare deny the absolute correctness of any one fact set forth in my previous letter,)—a full list of the men employed in the New York Custom House, with marginal annotations as to the standing of each officer, the length of time he has been drawing pay, the parties he was first appointed to gratify, his antecedents at the time of that appointment, and all such subsequent political action on his part as may have come to the ears of those watchmen who are zealous for the maintenance o party efficiency and union.

This list,—from which to-day I had only time to make a few hurried extracts, but which I purpose thoroughly explaining and reporting on before many days,—is in very truth one of the most curious and startling political documents it has ever been my fortune to obtain the privilege of inspecting. Opposite nearly every third or fourth name the letters "A. A." are pencilled,—this standing, as I learn, for Anti-Administration, while the great majority of such are either fossil Whigs of the Taylor *régime*, or open Black Republicans who have been in their present offices during periods which give an average o *eleven years and eight months* to every man!

Among those so marked on this list I had only time to note the following,—somewhat less than a third of the whole; and for the edification of all hungry Democrats, now in eager pursuit of the seats at present filled by these Philistines, I may as well put opposite each name the salary for which these services are "had cheap" by a Democratic Government. I take them at random as they appear on the roll, and you will, therefore, find some of the richest nuggets in the Collector's gift, mixed up with "dry diggings" and "twice-run sand" of far inferior quality.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEN RETAINED BY COLLECTOR SCHELL.

Name.	Salary.	Name.	Salary.
M. L. Clarkson	$1,500	W. H. Thomas	$1,500
S. S. Coleman	1,750	Jas. Campbell	1,750
H. M. Nichol	1,700	R. S. Slocumb	1,095
J. C. Lowber	1,095	A. L. Strong	1,095
J. Z. Hart	1,095	Chas. Deciine	1,095
D. T. Baldwin	2,000	M. Burnham	2,000
Jno. Gants	1,500	A. S. Storey	1,095
J. R. Vandewater	1,500	J. L. R. Jennys	1,095
E. M. Evans	1,500	S. E. Ogden	4,000
W. D. Robinson	3,800	Jno. Dunn	700
James Dunn	700	Robt. Parker	700

[John, James and Robert being father, son and son-in-law.]

T. W. Titus	1,100	Jonas Monas	1,200
C. W. Van Nest	1,095	M. H. Cardoza	1,500
Thos. Haye	1,200	T. A. Keebe	1,200
E. W. Baum	1,100	J. H. Hunter	2,500
Jno. Voorhies	1,095	G. A. O'Brien	1,000
J. T. Griswold	1,100	E. Billings	1,500
J. J. Rowen	1,100	J. H. Clark	1,000
H. Brush	1,500	Jesse Brush	1,200

[Father and son.]

E. COZZENS, 1,100; and over eighty or ninety others, whose names I had not time to copy, but who certainly fill some of the most lucrative and desirable places in that happy feeding ground of the "Unterrified," over which Mr. SCHELL should preside like unto "the Angel with a flaming sword," to bid enter all the pure of faith and expel all tainted with political heresy, infidelity and schism.

In view of these incontestible facts and figures let any dispassionate man condemn, if he can, the action taken by Mr. BUCHANAN, through the Treasury Department, with reference to your Collector and his appointments? What man who at all acknowledges the claims of party can blame the Democratic Congressmen from your City for protesting against the removal of such faithful, energetic and reliable Democrats as are a great majority of those on whose necks Mr. SCHELL commenced the operation of his official guillotine? The names of these are marked on the list as having incurred the Collector's death-warrant; but the blood of such martyrs never falls in vain; and for the hard-earned stipends which have been unjustly taken away from them, it shall be returned to them—and before long—with the interest of martyrdom superadded. I refer more especially—and find my notes for the same in the Treasury list—to such active and faithful workers as these:

GOOD DEMOCRATS REMOVED BY MR. SCHELL.

Andrew Myers,
T. Van Tyne,
Thomas Dunlap,
Azel Freeman,
S. W. Van Ostrand,
John Quinn,
Stephen Cornell,
Joseph Shaw,
George T. Gallagher,
Wm. Murray,
J. W. Lamb,
J. M. Freeland,
Peter Burroughs,
Thomas Munroe,
Manus Kelly,
O. S. Hibbard,

and a hundred others who have esteem and influence in their respective localities, and have always thrown the weight of their exertions, purse and character in favor of the Democratic cause.

Speaking of "purse" in that last paragraph, I am reminded of one trait in Mr. SCHELL's administration which JAMES BUCHANAN will be the last man in the United States, either to overlook or forget—though unhappily it did not come to his knowledge until afte your Collector's confirmation. The General Committee of Tammany Hall, it appears, in order to raise funds for the necessary expenses of last City election, assessed Mr. SCHELL in the sum of $200, and asked leave from him to apply to his subordinates (as of old custom) for contributions towards the common good in proportion to their respective salaries. Mr. SCHELL declined paying his own assessment—on what grounds we are at a loss to conjecture—and refused to allow any applications to be made to his subordinates, on the ground that "they were all too poor to afford it."

Now, why are they so poor in this particular Administration? It has long, we know, been the custom of that illustrious Captain, ISAIAH RYNDERS, to make monthly collections for the purpose of "burying" mysterious Democrats, who, as they had lived unknown, were attended to the grave by no other mourner or spectator than the said Captain of Great Fame, whose tears bedewed the pearly sod, over which no monument was ever raised, and beneath which, (as the wicked suggested) no skeleton was ever destined to repose. But Messrs. McINTYRE, BIXBY & Co. seem to have made a fourfold improvement on this grand original idea, and, for the monthly needs of the gallant Captain, the poor "subs" round Poverty Corner have now to endure weekly or bi-weekly assessments, at a large percentage, for objects (real or supposed) which the despotic assessors do not even deign to communicate! Let Mr. THOMAS MONROE be questioned on this point. He may not be such an adept at swearing as some others, but the facts in his possession should have forbidden any prudent men to drive him to despair.

In my next I will continue the list of Custom-House officers marked "A. A." on the private list; and likewise give you—if the same can any way be compassed—the marrow and pith of your Collector's interview with the President.

SIGMA.

THE ILLNESS OF GENERAL CASS—A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF HIS LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES—HIS PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The illness of General CASS of course excites alarm. The seventy-seventh year is a mortal enemy to all mankind. Few politicians survive his attacks. On the first rumor that the venerable Secretary of State was unable to attend to business at the Departments, paralysis was in the mouths of an anxious crowd; a minority were disposed to compromise on apoplexy. The General's illness does seem to have been serious.

Mr. BUCHANAN does the hard work of the Departments, except Mr. COBB's, the heaviness of which he admits to be too much for him by letting it alone. Yet the loss of the Premier would be a severe blow to the President. GOETHE's mother, who was but seventeen at his birth, used to say of him, "We have been young together." Their mutual youth was a bond of sympathy between them. And so of these old statesmen—their age is a ligament which unites them.

Gen. CASS is a wonderful old man. He has not survived his immortality. He was born a soldier, became a pedagogue, and graduated as a backwoodsman. Taking to politics as his natural element, and to office as his inheritance, he emerged from frontier life as a Cabinet Minister, and in due course of progression became a courtier. Through his varied experiences caution, timidity, the middle safe course, have been guiding stars to Gen. CASS and his chosen pathway. Adulation has always been a stepping-stone to his ambition. While quietly voyaging about northern lakes, making treaties with Indians, Gen. CASS was writing private letters to Mr. CLAY, congratulating him on his vindication from Mr. BUCHANAN's charges of corruption. I have been told by his companions in these excursions among the dreary wilds of the northwest, that never did a word escape him in those exciting times indicating a preference for a man or a party. In private he congratulated Mr. CLAY, because Mr. CLAY had the actual power; but he knew that JACKSON was the man of the coming time, and reserved himself.

True to the *in medio tutissimus*, when JACKSON removed the deposites, Secretary CASS paced the floor of his private office in an agony of doubt. The thunders of the opposition and the terrors of impeachment were around and before him. He dared say neither yea nor nay. JACKSON knew his man, and sent General CASS to Paris. Here was another instance of his unfailing luck and his tact. JACKSON would have crushed to powder another man who had hesitated in that emergency, but he only introduced General CASS to LOUIS PHILLIPE.

His whole life has been luck. When he left Detroit to take the War Department, he gave orders to his agent to sell a large tract of land adjoining the town. He was to sell it for $30,000. After some time, the agent wrote that he had been offered $33,000. Gen. CASS instantly replied "Don't sell till further orders." He would have quickly taken his own fixed price, but being offered more, he must look further. The property is now covered by the best part of a flourishing city and is worth $3,000,000. Gen. CASS is a millionaire. While Governor and Indian Agent, enjoying an excellent salary, he so managed his accounts as to strike a balance against the Government of $67,000. He patiently waited nearly twenty years, and one fine morning during the halcyon days of JOHN TYLER walked up to the Treasury, presented his claim, and brought away the $67,000 in gold.

Studious and scholarly, he writes well, and has a taste for classical and elegant things. In Paris, he turned diplomacy over to his secretaries, and wrote a book of elaborate eulogy on LOUIS PHILLIPPE, which is really a very fine biographical memoir. To further employ his leisure he took possession of the flag-ship of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and with his family, explored the blue Ægean, and meditated amidst the ruins of Greece, Italy, and Ionia. He exploded, by a protest, the Quintuple Treaty, and returned home to quarrel with Mr. WEBSTER, enter the Senate, invent non-intervention, and run for the Presidency. In this last enterprise, Gen. CASS' luck failed for the first and only time in his life. His star paled before the meteor of Buena Vista. Yet, it was characteristic of the canny thrift of this veteran politician, that pending the contest with Gen. TAYLOR, he had appointed a *locum tenens* to keep his seat in the Senate warm, and when he wished to return to it he had this old conveniency appointed to the care of a Light-house on Lake Michigan. Obedient to his will, the Michigan Legislature promptly returned him to his old position.

Personally Gen. CASS is an exemplary man of the world. He is very rich, and is careful of his own. No man looks better after his own household. Politically, he is an infidel. He believes nothing; that is, he has no convictions. In his lukewarm, languid way, he doubtless regards the Democratic Party as the best able to govern the country, but he adheres to it only because he feels it to be safe and profitable to belong to the strong side.

Without intending it I have indited an ante-mortuary memorial upon the Secretary of State. It may stand; and should it live till he dies, I believe impartial men will pronounce it candid and just.

A.

Departure of the Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As guardians to some extent of the public usages and manners, allow me to call your attention to the manner in which a large number of citizens were treated on the occasion of the sailing of the steamship *Vanderbilt* on Saturday last.

For some reason, the steamer was anchored in the stream before her sailing hour, and passengers conveyed to her by a lighter. Those coming to take leave of friends who had gone on board were told at each successive trip that it was the last, and that they were not wanted on board, and if they persisted in going upon the lighter, were treated in a manner that caused them to withdraw.

There are privileges connected with this matter of leave-taking, which I think are universally extended, if from no other motive than mere civility; and why not in the case of this line? Can we not learn something of courtesy in such matters from our English neighbors.

PUBLIC.

Case of Miss Susan Lyle Cross.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your City Article of Saturday last, there occurs an error which it is desirable should be corrected. It is stated therein, in reference to the death of Miss SUSAN LYLE CROSS, from yellow fever, that "she was in the habit of bathing every evening, and in making frequent excursions among the shipping," and as such remarks have a tendency to impute indiscretion to the character of the lady, and hurt the feelings of her bereaved and afflicted relatives and friends, I desire to state that the extent of her bathing and boating excursions were as follows: She went into the water at a point one mile below Vanderbilt's Landing eight times during a sojourn of two months on Staten Island, and about as many times took a sail in a row-boat from the same point along the beach to the New Fort and back again, without coming near the shipping.

The deceased was a modest and amiable lady, and the insertion of the above facts will be but an act of justice to her memory and to the feelings of her relatives, and indeed all who know her.

Very Respectfully Yours, D. McL.

Card from R. H. Isham.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The undersigned requests the public to suspend judgment with respect to the charge brought against him until the facts are fully known. He has parted with Bonds to a very large amount, receiving notes purporting to be FREDRICKS' in payment, which, with the exception of the one delivered by himself to, and now in the hands of the magistrate, are in his own possession still.

The transaction is not connected in any way with any of his friends or business connections. Being a private operation entirely, he feels it his duty to make this explanation in order to assure the public that no one has suffered pecuniarily but himself, and that the facts, when disclosed, will fully exonerate him from the charge.

R. H. ISHAM.

Mr. Peabody's Banquet to the American Minister to France.

Speeches of Mr. Mason, the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir J. E. Tennent, Mr. Peabody, the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, &c.

From the London Chronicle, July 29.

Mr. PEABODY, the eminent American merchant and capitalist, gave one of his usual grand banquets at the Star and Garter Hotel, at Richmond, in honor of his Excellency Mr. MASON, the United States Minister to France, and Mrs. MASON, at which nearly one hundred English and American ladies and gentlemen were present. Previous to the dinner, the company assembled in the large hall for nearly two hours, and listened to a concert by the Swedish Minstrels, whom Mr. PEABODY had engaged for the occasion. At the dinner, which was sumptuous and elegant, Mr. PEABODY had on his right hand Mrs. MASON, and on his left the Countess of GLASGOW—Mr. MASON and the Lord Mayor occupying seats by their side.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. PEABODY, in proposing the first toast, said he felt sure every one present, American as well as English, would most cordially unite in receiving it with equal pleasure to that which he had in proposing it. He would give them "the health of her Majesty the Queen," which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Mr. PEABODY next proposed "the health of the President of the United States," which was received with equal enthusiasm.

Mr. PEABODY next gave as the toast of the evening, "the health of his Excellency Mr. MASON," a toast which he prefaced by some graceful allusions to the high political office which that gentleman had held in the United States, previous to the acceptance of the mission to Paris. After the applause which followed

SPEECH OF MR. MASON.

His Excellency Mr. MASON, in responding to the toast, said:

MR. PEABODY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am at a loss, Sir, for words to express my sense of your hospitable kindness, and the honor which you confer on me by this unlooked-for reception. When my wife and our invalid daughter came to the Isle of Wight for the sea bath, they had no sooner entered the dominions of the Queen VICTORIA, than with characteristic hospitality you invited them to Richmond Hill, and urged me, at Paris, to meet them I have long known, Sir, that your generous hospitality has given great pleasure to your fellow-citizens coming to London, and I am confident that you have done much to promote mutual respect and good feeling between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of the British Crown. [Cheers.] No one, perhaps, is better qualified for this delightful task than yourself—a native of the United States, universally respected here. You have long resided here, and must have the esteem and confidence of those who know you; and around your table English and Americans forget prejudices, and learn to appreciate each other. This is no small public good. [Cheers.] But notwithstanding all that I have heard of your kindness to your countrymen, I am surprised at what I now see. To the distinguished guests who surround you, I am deeply indebted for the kind manner in which they have received your compliment to me. It is my first visit to Richmond, in England, and I can never forget it,—"I was a stranger," and you have taken me in. [Cheers.] You have kindly spoken of my long occupation in the service of my country. To have such evidences of the public confidence at home is most gratifying. When the mother of the Gracchi was called on for her jewels, she pointed to her sons Maternal love prompts to filial duty, and he must be a bastard who is not proud to serve such a mother as my country. You have kindly told your guest that I have gained popular favor. It is not the popularity which is run after, but that which follows good and virtuous actions. If I have been so fortunate as to secure that, I am happy. We live, Sir, in an exceptional age—a new era has opened on the Christian world. For forty years, with inconsiderable exceptions, peace has prevailed, and, under its benign influence, human industry and the affairs of business have made a progress hitherto unknown. [Cheers.] It is during this auspicious cessation of the din of arms that steam has been successfully applied to ocean navigation, and the iron road, with its capacity for rapid transit, and enormous transportation, has been brought into general use. What mighty influences and results for the good of mankind have not been developed during these happy years! Commercial and social intercourse has been increased, national antipathies and prejudices have been mollified, if not obliterated, and those who had been enemies have been made friends. I venture to remind you, that under these auspicious influences the two great nations of Western Europe, England and France, after ages of conflict, and unneighborly feeling, have become friends and allies. In France I have now resided for more than four years, and I am indebted to them for numerous acts of friendship, of graceful kindness, and official personal courtesy. I have had opportunities of observation; and while I have no authority to speak of the future, I may claim the privilege which is conceded to my countrymen of guessing; and I will venture to guess [a laugh] that the approaching meeting of the Sovereigns of France and England will only tend to strengthen the *entente cordiale*. [Cheers.] The period to which I have alluded has given birth to other great events. Within the last four years great principles, involving the equal rights of independent nations on the high seas, have been settled by common consent, and with universal satisfaction. Disputes in regard to them had in times past produced ruinous wars, annoyed and harassed commerce, and destroyed private property. But, animated by mutual respect, each asserting his own rights and respecting those of others, the discussion has been undertaken in a spirit of honor, candor, and conciliation, and has resulted in the establishment of justice and concord. The mercantile marine of the weakest State may now go to sea in safety under the protecting ægis of these great principles. A fruitful source of irritation, injustice and war is thus closed, I trust forever. Honor to the governments and negotiators who have achieved these grand results. With no sickly sentimentality on the subject of war, when national honor requires an appeal to arms, the cherished policy of the United States has ever been peace and friendship with all nations. No one of the family of nations has derived greater advantage from the happy influences to which I have adverted than our country. In the career of national greatness her progress has been marvelous, and to us it is a source of pride that her growth is not selfish, but always promotes the interests of the world. We persuade ourselves that as States of the American Union—Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and California are more valuable to the commerce of the world, as well as to the people who inhabit them, than they ever could have been in the hands of their original distant Sovereigns. [Cheers.] Such is the natural result of our system and policy. Nor can the people of the United States regard with jealousy the prosperity of other nations. It is their peculiar good fortune, from their surplus products, to supply the great staples of foreign commerce. All nations are their customers; and on a plain principle of safety in business, they desire to see their customers prosperous and happy. [Cheers.] Within the last half century everywhere labor has risen in dignity, and the working man receives more of the awards of his own industry, freed from the unnecessary burdens of taxation imposed by wars. This must become more and more the case. [Cheers.] I believe at this moment there is not a nation, the interests of whose people are not bound up in peace, and I hope that there is not a Government which is indifferent to the interests of its people. There is an interest involved in the preservation of peace which the Almighty wisely intended should be the greatest interest of humanity. [Cheers.] Other pursuits give luxury, and add to human comfort, but upon agriculture mankind reposed for subsistence. It is not wise to withdraw from its healthy and virtuous pursuits the labor of a country, and, by placing it in the ranks of the army, make men "food for gunpowder." [Cheers.] I am particularly obliged that you have done me the honor to place me by the side of the Countess of GLASGOW, whose illustrious father was distinguished for his devotion and enlightened contributions to this course of scientific agriculture. I pray her ladyship to excuse this reference to herself; but I have made it from grateful respect to her father's memory; the name of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, of Scotland, is known and revered in the United States as the cherished friend and correspondent of WASHINGTON. [Renewed cheering.]

The Hon. J. P. KENNEDY, late Secretary of the American Navy, gave "The Lord Mayor of London; honor to him and prosperity to his administration."

The toast having been drunk with great enthusiasm,

REMARKS OF THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor, in responding to the toast, said he little expected when he heard the eloquent speech of the hon. gentleman, listened to with so much gratification by all present, that his name was to be associated with it. Indeed he was listening with the greatest anxiety to discover what name was to be introduced to their notice. He felt, however, most highly the compliment which had been paid, not only to him, but to the Corporation of London, and much as he may have estimated the high position he was placed in as their chief magistrate, still the honorable speaker had so greatly enlarged his dominions, not only by adding some of our most important colonies, but even placing under his care the last but most extensive colony of New-Caledonia. [A laugh.] He feared, however, in the extension of his dominions, the hon. gentleman had given him the charge of many unruly subjects. With one remark, however, he must beg leave to differ, as it might convey a false impression, that vice existed in the world greatly in excess of virtue, and he should be sorry if the ladies present left the room with the same opinion. [A laugh.] True it was that vice was chronicled, remembered and discussed in every shape, while virtue sought no publicity, and quietly did its good works without the knowledge of the world; hence the erroneous impression that his friend had arrived at—at all events, he was willing to place the mass of his subjects at least on the side of virtue. [Cheers.] His honorable friend had likewise alluded in terms of adulation to his amiable neighbor, the Countess of GLASGOW. Now, he did not wish to detract one iota, but quite agreed in all he had said, still, being of a jealous disposition, he might be excused for drawing attention to his most agreeable neighbor to his left, he meant the wife of his excellency, (Mr. MASON,) whose presence they were all invited to celebrate, and whose presence added such grace and ornament to the festivity. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the good and kindly feeling existing at the hospitable table of their princely host might be an emblem of that union between the two nations, that even a thought of misunderstanding might be forever banished, and that they might long be united for their mutual advantage. [Cheers.]

Mr. PEABODY, in offering the next toast, "Perpetual amity and increasing commerce between the old country and the new," coupled with it the name of his friend, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT.

Ample justice having been done to the toast,

REMARKS OF SIR J. E. TENNENT.

Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT replied. He felt that, without unbecoming presumption, he might take on himself to speak on behalf of a large section of his fellow-countrymen on this important and international topic. After upwards of a quarter of a century of public life, most of it spent in the service of the Crown, and as the representative of a large and influential community, and mingling, as he had done, in all ranks of society, he could say, without an instant's hesitation, that the feelings of the United Kingdom were in cordial concurrence with the sentiments expressed by Mr. PEABODY. Whatever might be the exceptional conduct of individuals, whatever the occasional indiscretions of the British Press—indiscretions which the Press of the United States was always prompt in applying its abilities to correct—the sympathy he had attempted to express was the habitual and increasing feeling of the people of the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] It would, however, be unbecoming in them not to trace this feeling to its true source, as well as ungrateful were they not to ascribe the merit of promoting it to them to whom that merit is due. He had no hesitation in saying that it was not referable merely to the strong conviction of this country that its own well-being as a nation, as well as the progress of civilization and liberty throughout the world, were intimately dependent on the maintenance of a cordial understanding between us and the United States of America. [Cheering.] But it had another and an equally obvious source; it was directly referable to those events to which His Excellency the American Envoy to the Court of France had alluded, as largely increasing the facilities of intercourse between the two countries, and to increase of esteem and attachment which that intercourse engendered.

REMARKS OF MR. PEABODY.

Mr. PEABODY, on rising to return thanks, was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and in a feeling manner briefly replied to what he termed the too complimentary speech of his friend, Sir J. EMERSON TENNENT. What his friend had said with respect to the kind feelings which existed in this country towards the people of the United States, might with equal force be said of the sentiments in America towards the people of England. He had had an excellent opportunity of knowing this fact. Last year he had made a tour of some months in the United States, visiting most of the principal places in the Union, and everywhere he found nothing but the best feelings and kindest expressions towards this country. [Cheers.] Mr. PEABODY resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering.

The next toast was "The Press," with which Mr. PEABODY begged permission to associate the name of Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York.

REMARKS OF THE HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Mr. RAYMOND, of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. briefly acknowledged the compliment paid to the American Press, and said it had been his desire, in conducting the journal with which he was connected, to promote a feeling of kindly regard, and to diffuse a more just estimate of the English nation among the people of his own country. The people of America were not under the control of any prejudices against England. While he would not undervalue that formal and recognized international diplomacy of which the principal guest of the evening (Mr. MASON) was the representative, and still less that diplomacy of hospitality which brings individuals of the two nations face to face, and of which their distinguished host had given, during his long residence abroad, the most remarkable example the world had ever seen, he could not help regarding the press of the two countries as sustaining still more important relations to their permanent peace and prosperity. Of necessity the press of every country must represent the sentiments of its people, and the discussions of the press were therefore the discussions of the people. He rejoiced in believing himself able to say that there had been, within the last few years, a decided improvement in the tone and temper with which international affairs were discussed in both the British and American journals, and he felt satisfied that if the conductors of these great engines of popular influence would continue to present the character and the interests of the two nations in their proper light, and to dwell more upon each other's virtues, and less upon each other's vices, we might prove that the day was not far distant when war between them would not only be impossible, but when it would seem incredible that any feelings but those of mutual and friendly regard should ever have found place in their breasts. In the American Press he was quite sure there had been a great improvement within the last ten years. Though completely identified in his interests, his labors and his hopes, with the American Press, he was perfectly free to confess that in steadiness of judgment and sobriety of expression it was still very far behind the journalism of England. He deemed it no departure from a just patriotism to say that he looked to the great journals of the English metropolis as the greatest examples the world had ever seen of this new and potent profession. [Cheers.] Mr. RAYMOND concluded by proposing "the English Press."

Mr. PEABODY next proposed a sentiment, which he felt sure would be received and welcomed by the gentlemen with double honors—the "Health of the Ladies," whose presence added so much grace to this assembly.

After the applause which succeeded, the toast was responded to in behalf of the ladies by Mr. RUSSELL STURGIS in a felicitous and happy manner.

Some other toasts were proposed in the course of the evening, which were responded to by General CAMPBELL, the United States Consul at London, and other gentlemen, and the company separated, after having enjoyed a most agreeable evening.

Sabbath Desecration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer was one of a large audience assembled on Sunday evening in the Ninth-street Dutch Reformed Church, to hear the Rev. Mr. VAN ZANDT. In the midst of his discourse, he paused, and said in substance, "What a commentary upon the wickedness of our City is it, when the *worship of God* is interrupted by the *revels of the vile*, and how ought Christians to ask themselves and their authorities how much longer they are to be disturbed in their religious services!" The interruptions alluded to proceeded from the frolics of the young men, assembled in the Club-houses in Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Surely, if they would reflect a moment, they would feel the impropriety, if no higher motive could actuate them, of disturbing the devotions of those who desired to devote the Sabbath evening to God's worship. Hoping that the mention of the fact will prevent its recurrence,

I remain, yours, &c., G. C. W.

The Clerks and the Telegraphic Celebration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In all the propositions yet made for the celebration of the Telegraph-Cable success, I do not discover any movement made towards giving the large number of persons employed as clerks, &c., in retail establishments, an opportunity of joining in the festivities, by their being released for the occasion from attendance where they are employed. At this season of the year, when business is so dull, it would be very little, if any, loss for storekeepers to show the interest they feel in this great event, by closing their stores during the day of the third celebration. And as our wise City fathers seem to have overlooked the propriety of recommending such an observance, I think you would confer a great favor on clerks in general by proposing the thing through your able paper. Very respectfully, CLERICUS.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Feeling in Virginia in Reference to the Result of the Kansas Elections—The Contest for the Governorship—The Corn Crop Ruined for Want of Rain, &c. &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The people of Virginia feel in no way disappointed or chagrined at the result of the late Kansas election; and if the truth were fully known, I question if it would not be found in conformity with the sentiments of fully three-fourths of them. They never favored this Lecompton question upon any other ground than that it was an Administration measure, and have always regarded its adoption by Mr. BUCHANAN as an error of a very serious nature. The indorsement of his course by the Legislature last Winter, was a mere matter of expediency, and entirely in pursuance of a uniform custom in Virginia to sustain the Administration, if it be Democratic, no matter what its course of policy might be. In this instance, however, as I very well know, the indorsement was recorded with extreme reluctance, seeing that by that course they trampled upon the great principle of popular sovereignty, which Virginia was always foremost in sustaining. Having done this, however, which they did merely *pro forma*, they feel that they have discharged their obligations to the Administration, and that now they must sustain that great principle which is the safeguard of popular rights. Believe me, that JAMES BUCHANAN has not enhanced his popularity in Virginia by having inaugurated this crusade against the very principle for which the people of Virginia, and the whole South, have always contended. His policy in regard to Kansas is not credited to his zeal for southern interests, but set down as rather an error of statesmanship, more ruinous to the unity and harmony of the Democratic Party than any that could well have been committed. And in proof of this I would say, that the mere mention of his name for another term is rather cause of laughter than of serious consideration. To him is solely attributed the existing distractions in the Party, and if defeat results to it in 1860, he and his Cabinet will be held responsible. I do not hesitate to assert, that were the course of Mr. BUCHANAN—whether to send the Lecompton Constitution to Congress without the sanction of the whole people of Kansas or not—to be governed by the majority of the votes of the people of Virginia, fairly recorded, it would have been the very reverse of what it has been. But the evil was done, and in conformity with the usual custom of Virginia, in reference to the course of Democratic Administrations, she sought to make the best of it. The great principle which was temporarily repudiated by that policy has, however, been vindicated by the result of the late elections in Kansas; and I assure you, that the Old Dominion sheds no tears of sorrow over that triumph. She did gross violence to her faith and feelings by lending her sanction in the beginning to the Lecompton outrage; and though the issue of the vote in Kansas is a rebuke to her recreancy, she is content to abide the reproach in view of the triumph of the great popular sovereignty principle, which she held always so dear. She will not be readily caught in such a trap again.

The contest for the Governorship is exceedingly animated. The friends of LETCHER everywhere are indignant that exception should be taken to him, because of his indorsement of the Abolition address of the Rev. Dr. RUFFNER, delivered before the Franklin Society at Lexington, in this State, in 1847. He has numerous rivals for the position, most of whom, it is understood, are working, through private agencies, upon the strength of the charge to kill him off. Not a few attribute to their influence the recent production of RUFFNER, denying that the interpolated obnoxious sentiments into his published address, not contained in the one delivered, as was charged by LETCHER. And in the work of disseminating a knowledge of his complicity with the Abolition emissary RUFFNER, in his grand crusade against Slavery in Western Virginia, they are said to be active and untiring. He is the most formidable rival to be encountered, and hence these efforts to ruin his prospects. In this district, which he has for years represented in Congress, the charge weighs but lightly against him; indeed the Tenth Legion, as it is called, has never exhibited much sensitiveness upon this question of emancipation, and with reference to LETCHER, they will be very apt to exercise all the indulgence that might be expected at the hands of the people of Ohio County in the far west. Especially will this be the case with the prominent Democrats of the district, who are anxious to get LETCHER out of the way, that they may have a chance to go to Congress. They will cheerfully overlook all his errors, from mere personal motives their object being, not the good of the Commonwealth, nor the preservation of the party, but the gratification of their own selfish ends. The friends of FAULKNER are working strenuously to secure the nomination for him, as are those of HENRY A. EDMUNDSON, Judge HOPKINS, Colonel B. R. FLOYD, PAULUS POWELL, for their respective favorites. Mr. ROBERT L. MONTAGUE, of Essex County, is vigorously pressed for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and in this zeal for his elevation there is conceived to be a strong personal motive. He is a resident of the district now represented by Mr R. H GARNETT, and being a very popular man and possessing considerable talent, serious fears are entertained that he would ere long supplant that aspiring youth in the representation of that district. This idea derives considerable plausibility from the fact that his claims are most vigorously pressed by the friends of GARNETT, but as in the case of LETCHER, who was selected by that gentleman and a few of his colleagues in Congress at the close of the last session as their choice for the Governorship, they will find their efforts utterly unavailing. Report has it that overtures have been made by some of LETCHER'S friends to Governor WISE, offering to declare for him for the Presidency in case he would favor the pretensions of that gentleman for the Governorship. It is said that the Governor repudiated all offers of compromise. The war between the factions will therefore continue to the end.

There are general complaints from all quarters that the late corn crop is hopelessly ruined for want of rain. The quantity of rain which has fallen here for the last two months is insignificant, and the prospects of a fall seem as remote to-day as a month ago. The corn crop is the great staple crop of Virginia, and its loss would be far more serious than that of the wheat or tobacco crops.

There is a report that Governor WISE will call an extra session of the Legislature; but many deem it improbable in view of the bad prospects of the crops, and the consequent inability on the part of the farmers to meet the increased taxation which would result from such a policy. The Governor will doubtless be influenced by these considerations, and will therefore not incur the odium which would result from this call.

Closing the Public Libraries.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your article in this day's issue, relating to the closing of the public libraries, an erroneous impression is conveyed as regards at least one of those institutions, namely, the Mercantile. The reading rooms of this Library have been closed but one week, Aug. 9 to 14, inc., and will be reopened to its members on Monday, the 16th, much improved, with new chairs, &c. Nearly all the books of reference are placed in the reading rooms, and as these are the books most used by the persons to whom you refer, we are happy in being thus able to afford facilities they cannot elsewhere obtain. The Library department will also be reopened on the 23d instant, having being closed only a sufficient length of time for cleansing and such placing in order as is indispensably necessary for the preservation of its property. The importance of this will be readily conceded when it is known that the deliveries of books exceed 200,000 volumes per annum, and the great number of persons constantly passing in and out of the rooms renders such cleaning, &c., impossible unless the doors are closed.

Yours respectfully, A MEMBER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania—Annual Meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, which had been in session here for the past three days, adjourned last evening. Notwithstanding this town is yet in its infancy, not ten years having passed since it was in the woods, and its location in one corner of the State, and that corner not of easy access from other sections until the recently-opened railroad penetrated it, the attendance has been one of the largest held since the organization of the Association. This may be accounted for, in part, by the deep interest taken in the cause of education in this region.

Susquehanna County, lying north of this, had a delegation of 150 teachers here. During the past year, Professor J. F. STODDARD has been engaged in that county as Principal of a Normal School for the training of teachers. This county, Luzerne, is also wide awake, as her new and noble school-houses will testify. One was recently built here at an expense of $10,000; and yesterday another, which cost $6,000, was dedicated. The State Superintendent—Hon. H. C. HICKOK—and other distinguished educators, who have been in attendance upon this Convention, participated in the exercises.

This section of the State is not alone in its deep interest in common schools; other localities are doing as much, and some even more, toward giving the children a sound and practical education. Pennsylvania, slow though she is to start, has engaged in earnest in this noble cause. Her system is most admirably adapted to the wants of her peculiar citizens, and shows the wisdom of the framers of her present code of school laws.

First, she has Free Schools, supported by taxation. Then the inhabitants of each township choose six School Directors, who receive no pay for their services, except the remuneration that good schools bring to their children. These Directors employ all the teachers for the schools of their township, build the school-houses, &c. The Directors of the several townships of the county choose a Superintendent of Schools for the county. He must be a practical teacher. This officer examines the teachers, grants certificates, without which the Directors have not the liberty to employ a person to take charge of any school—he also visits schools and counsels with teachers and parents relative to their improvement. Over all is the State Superintendent, who is appointed by the Governor.

As provisions for securing faithfulness in these several offices, the Judges may remove, for a cause, the School Directors, and fill their vacancies; the State Superintendent may remove the County Superintendent, and fill vacancies. These removals are made from willful neglect of duty, or incompetency. As the system becomes more known, it is better appreciated. Even in the German districts, where a few years ago the people would not sustain their schools by sending their children, they are now liberal in their support and the liberality of the Pennsylvanians, when fairly enlisted in a good cause, is not parsimonious.

Though a resident of the Empire State, where we try to be proud of our School system, I am happy to give such testimony of the progress of the cause of Education in the old Keystone, from personal observations.

Knowing, as I did, the interest that the people at large are taking in their schools, I was prepared to meet a large number of teachers here; for when the parents are alive to the welfare of their schools, teachers become active in efforts to improve themselves.

The Association was called to order by the President—Mr. J. F. STODDARD, of Montrose—at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday. The Hon. GEO. SANDERSON tendered a cordial welcome to the teachers, in behalf of the citizens of Scranton. Seldom has it been our good fortune to attend a Teachers' Association, in any State, where so ample arrangements were made for the accommodation of the members. Surely no one who came here has cause to regret that this meeting of the Association was held in Scranton.

The first subject taken up for discussion was "The Defects in our Schools." The remarks took a wide range, for the field is a large one, yet many practical thoughts were elicited. After the debate, came an address from Mr. C. T. LEWIS, of Chester County, on the importance of greater attention to the study of history in our Common Schools. Some of the remarks of the speaker appeared quite radical at first view, but a more careful consideration of them showed that he had given much attention to his subject, and treated it with a master's hand. He was not in favor of teaching history from books, as it is written with all the details of wars, &c., but to take it up by subjects, and trace each subject and chain of events through by itself, giving more importance to the effects of events upon nations and individuals in our own time, and less to the details of battles, the successes and failures of armies. His plan is first to awaken a desire to read history, by talking to children of the interesting events recorded in it, and then show them how and where to learn more about the same events. We could but wish that our teachers were as well qualified as Mr. LEWIS to teach this important branch, that our young men might grow up with a better knowledge of even the history of our own country.

The evening session was opened by an address from the State Superintendent, in which he showed that the present School system is working radical changes in public sentiment in regard to popular education. Even in Berks County, where the old German farmer said, "that they had but two religious sects—the Lutherans and the Democrats," they are fast learning that Gen. JACKSON is dead, and that they had better vote for some one else.

This address was followed with a report on mathematical study, by Mr. C. R. COBURN, of Bradford County. The Pennsylvanians are proverbial for giving "cyphering" a prominent place in School studies, hence that part of the report which dwelt upon the importance of the subject seemed less appropriate than the practical suggestions which it contained, of methods for training classes in elementary mathematics. He made some very curious statements about the powers of numbers, and the accumulation of money at compound interest. One was, that had the contribution which the poor widow made of two mites, in the time of our Saviour's ministry upon the earth been put at interest at six per cent. per annum, and continued until the present time, the sum of money thus accumulated would require a solid globe of gold, many times larger than the earth, to represent it. I did not attempt to prove the calculation!

On Wednesday much of the morning session was occupied with a discussion relative to the power of the County Superintendent to annul teachers' certificates The teachers did not complain so much that this power had been abused, but that it might be, hence it ought to be restricted. After an eloquent and practical speech by the State Superintendent relative to this subject, in which he showed the dangers of tampering with the present admirable working of the system, the question was laid upon the table.

After an address by Mr. MATTHEWS, the President of the Luzerne County Teachers' Association, in which he gave an account of the recent progress in educational matters in this county, and welcomed, in behalf of that Association, their guests on this occasion, Mr. N. A. CALKINS, of New-York, was called, who gave an address on Elementary Instruction. He contrasted the methods which tend to suppress thoughts in the mind of the child with those that develop them, and awaken an interest in learning. The address contained many practical suggestions, and was listened to with much interest.

In the afternoon the election of officers took place. Dr. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, of Chester County, was chosen President for the ensuing year, and the place of the next annual meeting fixed at West Chester, Penn.

In the evening the house was crowded to listen to the inaugural address of the President of the Association, J. F. STODDARD. He gave a history of the Association—it is about five years old—and of the leading educational movements in the State. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the hall remained crowded to the close. This address was followed by JUDGE JESSUP, of Montrose, in a very amusing speech, describing a school on Long Island, where he lived when a boy. Long Island schools have changed since that day. THOS. H. BURROWS, of Lancaster, gave a short address on the early efforts in laying the foundation of the present School system of this State.

The morning session of yesterday was chiefly occupied with reports of Committees, &c. In the afternoon, the Association adjourned to attend the dedication of the new School-house.

When I commenced this letter it was my intention to say more of the almost-a city of Scranton—it has about 6,000 inhabitants—of her coal mines, underground railroads, extensive iron-works, the mighty engines of her blast furnaces, *three* of 1,200 horse power each, with 36 feet beams, each of 22 tons in weight, with balance wheel of 27 feet in diameter, and 25 tons in weight—of her beautiful residences, and enterprising inhabitants, who, I am informed, read the TIMES and *Tribune* and don't take the *Herald*—but my letter is long enough. NAC.

Commencement at Waterville College, Maine—Convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity.

WATERVILLE, Me., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

The great event in this part of Maine just at present is the Commencement at Waterville College. Waterville is a beautiful town of some four or five thousand inhabitants, on the Kennebec River, and many New-Yorkers seem to have found out its beauties, and have become "seized and possessed" of rooms and seats at the table of the "Elmwood."

Owing to the interest of the Commencement week, the different railroads from Portland and Bangor have reduced their fares, and are consequently overloaded with passengers, among whom I noticed, last evening, Governor MORRIL, Senator HAMLIN, General WEBSTER, and other dignitaries of the State and College.

The Commencement exercises began on Sabbath evening, in the First Baptist Church, by a sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. G. WARREN, D. D., of Boston, and on Tuesday Dr. CHAPIN delivered his Inaugural Address.

The Commencement proper was on Wednesday, and certainly the inhabitants for fifty miles around seemed fully aware of it. From early morning a continual stream of wagons and every description of vehicle poured into the town.

Under these circumstances the house was of course filled to its utmost capacity, and, warm as it was, the audience listened attentively throughout the order of exercises.

Since Monday morning the streets have been filled with light-blue ribbons, and very pretty pins on the left lapels of numerous coats of various colors.

On inquiry we find they are delegates from thirteen different Colleges in the country to meet with their brethren of the Chi chapter of the Zeta Psi, at Waterville College. They are certainly a fine looking set of fellows, and seem to have a mighty love for giving each other the grip. They seem to differ from most societies of a similar nature in their conventions being secret, and having no public exercises.

On Tuesday night, though their proceedings were not public, they were certainly loud and jolly enough at the table of the Elmwood House. They are very glorious over the idea that of the seven honors at Commencement six were taken by their men. Good scholars or bad, we have seen them do little else than smoke cigars and give the grip, which they do most heartily. They have delegates from North Carolina and Michigan Universities, which certainly shows some spirit.

Yesterday was Commencement, and to-day the town is empty again, and matters take their old quiet course. A. A. R.

The Great Troy Depot—The Union House—Excitement on the Arrival of the New York Papers—A New College—Trial of a Steam Plowing Machine.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

Slightly "used up" by a recent "heated term," in the metropolis, I shook its dust from my feet, turning my face towards Saratoga, and I propose to give your readers some idea of this locality, as seen by a stranger who has been "taken in" a little nearer to Scriptural principles than is generally practiced in the town from which he came.

I got here, not by a "wooden horse," as sundry individuals procured their entrance into olden Troy, but by the "iron horse," which much better suited my purpose. You are landed in a dépôt, which the Trojans flatter themselves is rather better adapted to railroad business than almost any other in this blessed land. It is a very complete affair, extending over two entire squares and such a ringing of bells, shrieking of whistles rattling of cars, shouting of conductors, wrangling of baggage-men, smashing of trunks, and hurry of passengers, is kept up from "early morn to dewy eve," that it seems "confusion worse confounded." Getting out of this Babel, you are apt to take your way to the Union House, an elegant hotel, nearly opposite, on Albany-street, conducted by EDWARD D. BEACH, Esq., one of the most enterprising citizens of Troy. In justice to the traveling community, it is proper to say, that this house is all which the most fastidious can desire. It is new, clean, and frequented by the *élite* of the country. To those young bachelors who are roaming from place to place at this time I especially recommend it, for I have noticed an assemblage of beauty within its walls, which has suggested at least to myself, (being after their own order,) rather agreeable views—some of matrimony. As to the more sedate kind of travelers, they will also find everything to their taste.

The arrival of the New York papers is an event over which the urchins of this city rejoice exceedingly. They come by the train reaching here at 11.50, and at this time Albany-street is turned into a racing ground. There are two rival news-agents, each of whom possess a mail wagon, and the test is, which shall first get the papers to the stores in River-street. The wagons are usually accompanied by scores of the ragged young Democracy, who invade the dépôt, some half an hour before the coming of the train. In the meantime they get up races of short distances, turn sommersets and black each others eyes. They are long and short, fat and thin, fast and slow; they are noisy and filthy; they blaspheme and glory in a fight. When the cars come along the bundles for each of the agencies are thrown out. Two of them are small rolls, and these are immediately seized by a couple of fleet chaps, who dart down the street into the town at a pace which is wonderful. Other boys are stationed at every corner, to whom the bundles are thrown as the runners grow tired, and almost in the "twinkle of an eye," the papers are conveyed to their destination. The wagons follow with the heavy parcels, surrounded by troops of the excited vagabonds. Hundreds collect to see these races, which, as may be supposed, are of the most animated character. I notice that your own TIMES is a leading paper here.

An institution to combine both the College and University is to open here in September, under the auspices of the Methodists. A splendid building has been erected on "Eighth street Hill," overlooking the city, and commanding one of the finest landscapes in the world. The professorships are filled by men of considerable eminence, and the institution promises to make its mark. The other educational establishments of this city are all in a very flourishing condition, and students are here from many distant countries. Cuba and South America, particularly, are well represented.

The first steam machine adapted to plowing purposes which has ever been tried in this State was exhibited some days since a few miles from the city. The machine was taken to the spot over an exceedingly rough and hilly road, but attained a speed of some four miles per hour. It moved over the field selected for the trial at about the same rate, and is calculated to work a half dozen plows at a time. CHARLES MANN, a practical mechanic of Troy, is the inventor, and, while he confesses the machine quite defective at present, is confident that it can be made to operate with entire success. The trial took place in the presence of Committees of the State and County Agricultural Societies. ZENO.

New vs. Old Insurance Companies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The insured should know the facts and experiences of the much-abused class called insurance brokers, and they will well and truly judge which would stand the hardest loss and go through the safest in a great conflagration. The new companies judiciously, and with extreme prudence, write smaller amounts, and divide their risks much farther apart, while the *older brethren* write fabulous amounts, (especially where there are several tenants in the same building,) and no one can well find out the facts but he who handles the policies of all. The brokers take notes by the wayside sometimes, and compare items, and thus protect the *merchant* from careless underwriting on the part of companies who are determined to keep up their amounts of premiums at all hazards. Again, the brokers protect the insured from dealing with companies who quibble, and meanly settle the losses or damage; and many merchants can fully testify to this fact, after passing through the ordeal, and taking a very much reduced amount to avoid a lawsuit and months of delay. That such actions are permitted is unworthy any responsible underwriter.

The old companies boast that they have the business of the *millionaire estates, savings banks and trust institutions*, and that they will not reduce the price on that class of risks. We say the door of *competition* is thrown open by them, and the rates reduced at their madness of purpose; and that this class of business, as well as any other, should receive as much reduction as is given to any one else. Let facts be known, and old fogies will be consigned to the shades of oblivion, while *Young America*, with *Atlantic Telegraphic* speed, will triumph over the lights of past and other days. As the *Field* is clear and communication perfect, let the stockholders and insured know the whole facts, and changes will soon work a cure.

AN INSURANCE BROKER.

A Custom-House Officer Defended from a Charge of Black Republicanism.

MOHAWK VALLEY, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in a copy of your paper, a letter from Washington in reference to the New-York Custom-House, and the removals which have taken place and those that should be removed. Your correspondent says, there are about one hundred and twenty Black Republicans still in the Custom-House who voted for FREMONT, and who should be removed. commencing with MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Jr. With reference to MICHAEL HOFFMAN, all I have to say is this, that I have known him and his father many years; his father is now dead, consequently there is but one MICHAEL HOFFMAN now living, and therefore there is no such person as MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Jr., in the Custom-House. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, who is in the Custom-House, and who was there in 1844 under his father, and whose brother is still there, is a Democrat of Herkimer County, an independent one, who knows no cliques and will submit to no dictation, whose conscience directs him in what political path to travel, and whose political footsteps to follow, and for whom to cast his suffrage. He, perhaps, deviated but for a moment, from the strict line of party duty as set down by would-be leaders. But to "err is human, to forgive divine." If Mr. HOFFMAN'S sympathies wandered toward the party of Liberty, and his position constrained him to the support of others, why not give him credit, under the circumstances, of more than ordinary political virtue, in still adhering to his party and obeying its mandates. I can say, and say it boldly, Mr. MICHAEL HOFFMAN, the present Deputy Collector of the Port of New-York, is a Democrat, who is prepared to vote the Democratic ticket entire; and the same can be said of his brother, PHOCION HOFFMAN, who is Deputy Collector of the Customs at Buffalo, and also of his brother JAMES HOFFMAN, who is Assistant Cashier of the Customs at New-York. I have known these HOFFMANS many years, and their father before them, who was a member of the Legislature and a member of Congress, and who was placed by the Democratic Party in the Naval Office at New-York, in the receipt of a handsome salary—some six or eight thousand dollars yearly, with the perquisites—and which he held till the day of his death, and by which he left his family in independent circumstances. Then why this accusation that MICHAEL HOFFMAN voted for FREMONT, or even ever had the slightest feeling of sympathy with the Black Republican Party? Who can say they ever have heard Mr. HOFFMAN utter a word in sympathy with any but the Democratic Party? Who can say that his brother PHOCION, at Buffalo, ever wrote or spoke favorably of the Fremont faction? Who can say that JAMES HOFFMAN ever voted any but the Democratic ticket? If any, *speak*—for with him have I contended. Let your Washington correspondent hush his talk. Yours respectfully,

JACOB ROSEBOOM.

P. S.—I should have written you ere this, but I have been daily under the impression that a communication would be received from MICHAEL HOFFMAN, contradicting in most explicit language that he ever either voted for FREMONT, or had even the slightest shadow of sympathy with the Black Republican faction. I have, it appears, waited in vain, and therefore am compelled myself as a Democrat of old Herkimer to say what I can in defence of the family of HOFFMANS. I think I can safely assert that your Washington correspondent will receive a note from one of the HOFFMANS in reference to this attack upon MICHAEL'S political character in a very few days.

The pressure of business has only prevented a reply ere this.

Singular Freaks of Electricity—Wonderful Escape of a Family.

A. H. COLE, of Newport, Ky., furnishes the Cincinnati *Commercial* with an interesting account of the freaks of a streak of lightning in his house, during a violent thunder-storm, a few nights ago. We quote:

"He says that during a violent thunder-storm a ball of electric fluid struck the chimney of his residence, and shattered it from cap to base, and likewise split completely the coping of the building. The fluid then dodged down one of the flues and entered the front bed-chamber in the second story, where a servant sat nursing Mr. COLE'S two children. It carried with it a cloud of dust and soot from the fireplace, flashed across the room, filling it with a dazzling light, perforated the plaster and lathing opposite the fireplace, and made a hole in the wall more than a foot in diameter, but did not go through the bricks. Then it played about the apartment an instant, like a luminous handwriting all over the walls; struck the casings, sills and frames of the windows; paralyzed the nurse and the children, who were almost buried in dust and soot; streaked it back to the fireplace through which it had intruded; darted down the chimney, and very unceremoniously introduced itself into the parlor, and played some of the most extravagant capers ever enacted against the credit of electricity. It first struck the fender before the fireplace, and irradiated the apartment with fiery and blinding brilliance; glanced to the centre of the parlor, where Mrs. COLE sat entertaining the lady of Colonel HALLAM, and struck an iron spittoon between them; left a blue streak on the top of it; scorched Mrs. H's garments and shocked both ladies. But here the ball of fluid separated, one current flashing to the right and the other to the left; the first enjoying itself by knocking the plastering from the wall, splitting the casings and frames of the windows, through which it disappeared; the other striking the open doors between the parlor and the dining-room, which it completely shattered; then dashed through the closed blinds of the dining-room, which it also splintered. Thence it glanced to the pavement which surrounded the cistern in the yard, and after tearing up four or five bricks and scattering the sand about miraculously, it disappeared through the pipe which leads into the cistern, perforating the pipe completely, leaving a hole about the diameter of the largest sized buck shot.

"It is superfluous to say that the ladies, as well as the nurse and children—who were the only inmates of the tenement—were more alarmed than electrified. They were blinded by the startling brilliance of the fluid, and the nurse and children were heavily charged with electricity, besides being almost buried in soot, ashes and dust. The phenomenon was scarce more more than visible and sensible before it was gone. It was literally quick as a 'flash.' The fluid sped down the chimney and through each apartment like a cannon ball glowing with white heat. The children—both under two years of age—seemed 'charged' fully fifteen minutes, being completely stupified. The ladies were affected but momentarily, and the nurse became conscious of something astonishing which had taken place within five minutes from the visitation of the intruder. The bed-chamber, parlor and dining-room—Mr. COLE says—and we can well imagine it—present a very shattered aspect. The walls in the two former rooms seem to have been subjected to a pulverizing bombardment, the artillery of heaven having left the big imprint of its charge wherever it struck."

FELL INTO A WELL.—During the laying of the corner-stone of the Catholic Cathedral, on Sunday, a stout Hibernian, unmindful of where he was going, stepped into a well which had carelessly been left uncovered. He gave a shriek as he went down, and the next thing that was seen of him was his head bobbing above the water in the "vasty deep" below. Mr. Brevoort, the aid of General Tallmadge, happened to be by, and instantly lowered a rope and dragged up the wet Irishman. He—the wet Irishman—did not stay to see the concluding ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone, but started for home in double quick time.

A Great Improvement for Canal Boats!

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From your valuable paper I am glad to see that public opinion is beginning to awake to the great and important subject of steam on the Erie Canal. That some change in the manner of transportation must be attained, is no longer a doubt. Steam must be introduced in order to compete with any degree of success with any great monopoly. And so soon as it can be demonstrated that a loaded boat can *average* 3½ to 4 miles per hour on the Erie Canal, with no more expense per hour than the slow horse-boat now used, then the public will see that the competition between canal and railroad will be more equal. For the benefit of all who are interested, and who desire to examine steam canal-boats, allow me to say, that for the last few months there has been running on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal a steam-boat, which has given perfect satisfaction, and is propelled by a new kind of wheel, which steers the boat.

Some dozen gentlemen have now formed a Transportation Company with a capital of $100,000, have purchased the exclusive use of this propeller on *that* canal, and will make the business a great monopoly.

The peculiar manner of attaching this propeller is truly philosophical, effective and simple. The propeller is hung *in* the rudder and acts as a guide to the boat, and is subject to the wish and will of the pilot. The shaft is in 2 parts. The outer, upon which the propeller is keyed, is united between the stern-post and rudder by a *universal joint*, so that when you move the rudder, the *propeller* is moved laterally (either way) with it, and on this account the *steerage is perfect*, and no waste of power, the edge of the rudder *always* being towards the propeller, which prevents the washing of the banks. The *Jas. S. Cathcart* is 91 feet long, 5 feet hold, and 14½ feet beam, has been running for seven or eight months, from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, on the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. She has run over 5,600 miles and entered over 1,600 locks and has not cost her owners, for breakage or repairs, ONE CENT. Her *average* time is six miles per hour on the Canal when light, and four miles when loaded; and on the Potomac eight miles light, and six miles when loaded. She carries 125 tons, the power of her engine is 16-horse, and occupies only about the same number of square feet that is occupied by a pair of horses on the Erie.

The arrangement of this propeller is so simple that any boy 12 or 14 years of age can steer the boat as easy as any man, and she can go in and out of locks in much less time than any horse-boat. "THE AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION CO.," of your City, who are ever zealous for the Canal interest, have already engaged a boiler, engine and this kind of propeller to be placed as soon as may be on one of their boats; and it is expected that they will make a round trip from New-York to Buffalo in 18 days, and carry a *full load* each way; and yet this Company do not expect to make the trip as quick as though their boat was new, and built *expressly* for a propeller. If this feat can be done in 18 days, and have the expense *no more* than the horse-boat, the "*desideratum*" so long wished and looked for has come, and the cry "*dull times*" for want of freight, on the Erie Canal, will no longer be heard. But the fact is, the running expense of such a boat is *one-quarter less* than any horse-boat, and two trips can be made almost in the time now occupied for one. W.

The Mammoth Musical Festival.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday you make some reflections on the probable motives of "some of the larger German singing clubs" for not taking part in the above Festival, showing that you are wrongly informed, and as a member of one of the societies condemned as "either afraid of competition, or actuated by still meaner motives," I take the liberty to address a few lines to you on the subject.

The object of all similar German Festivals held heretofore in this City, has been to bring together the members of a society, or of a number of kindred societies, for the purpose of *musical enjoyment*, and any surplus receipts have invariably been employed either for charitable or generally beneficial purposes.

The Musical Festival held in June last originated in the desire of the instrumental performers of this City to have a grand celebration of their own in imitation of, and if possible surpassing, the very successful Double Festival held a short time previously by the German singing societies.

As the net proceeds of the affair were in advance destined for a charitable purpose, the German singing societies readily accepted the invitation extended to them, of coöperating in the concerts and participating in the pic-nic to be arranged; but they, as well as most of the instrumental performers, were very much disappointed when they learned how small a proportion only of the immense receipts were ultimately applied to charity.

I am not prepared to say that this unsatisfactory result was cause by anything worse than bad management, but the effect of it was, that when the present so-called Mammoth Festival was arranged by parties connected with the former affair, it found no favor with the German Societies, the less so, when it turned out that it was undertaken as a strictly business speculation by the lessee of Jones' Wood and his associates, with no other object but the making of money.

Supposing any speculator should deem it profitable to arrange a similar festival every week, what claim would he have on the German Societies for their coöperation if they felt no inclination to join him and where, then, lies the meanness attributed to us for not taking part in the "Mammoth Festival," since it was not popular amongst us?

Besides, there is such a thing as "overdoing a thing," and you cannot blame us for not wishing to make an every-day affair what we have been in the habit of regarding an extraordinary enjoyment, recurring, perhaps, once or twice a year, while we have assisted on three similar occasions already this Summer, and have long since pledged ourselves for taking part in a grand festival, to be held in a few weeks, for the benefit of the German Hospital Fund. As for our fear of competition, I can easily settle that question, by stating that, when the managers of the mammoth affair found that no German society would compete for the prize offered, they engaged all the chorus singers of the two last opera companies, and hastily formed them into four sham societies, who had to compete for the prize, (or lose their prospect for a second engagement,) and you may imagine how hard they struggled for the honor, when I assure you, what I knew several days before the trial, which Society was intended to win the prize, and to whom they would have to return the same after the falling of the curtain. Believing you, Sir, to be impartial in this matter, I respectfully submit the above to you, and trust you will please either publish the whole of it, or give to your readers such extracts therefrom as will prove us to have been "actuated neither by fear of competion nor by any still meaner motive in not lending our aid" to the "Mammoth Musical Festival."

Truly yours,
A SINGER FROM INCLINATION.

The Administration Organ on the Result in Kansas.

From the Washington Union, 14th.

In speaking a few days since of the recent vote in Kansas, we said that "the vexed question of Slavery had little or nothing to do with the result." It was so manifest that other causes had induced the people of Kansas to reject the proposition for her admission as a State, that we did not hesitate to express the opinion with some confidence that they were either unwilling or unable to undertake the support of a State government, and hence the decision pronounced by them against the proposition for admission. A private letter from a friend in Lecompton, who is as well, if not better, informed on this subject than any man in that Territory, written on the 4th instant, says: "Ere this reaches you, you will have heard enough to satisfy you that the English proposition has been rejected by a large majority. The result has not been different from what I had anticipated. In nearly all the pro-Slavery strongholds, as far as heard from, the vote against the proposition has been nearly as heavy in proportion as at other places. At this place the pro-Slavery men generally voted against it, or absented themselves from the polls, and, instead of giving a hundred and forty or fifty votes in the affirmative, as they should have done, they cast only twenty-seven for to a hundred and seven against it."

Such is the confirmatory evidence already received of the correctness of the views we have presented to our readers on this subject. In point of fact, there was no confirmation needed of a fact which was so manifest from the whole character of the canvass. Everybody professed to be very anxious that there should be an end of this Kansas excitement and trouble. That point is now reached, and the sincerity of those who have made these professions will now be put to the test. *Let those who may seek for party or factious purposes to renew this excitement, and again involve the country in an angry and profitless quarrel, be regarded as enemies of the public peace*, and we hazard the prediction that the people of Kansas, left to themselves, will work out their future success and prosperity in conformity to the decision which their own judgment has pronounced as for their best interest.

Catching a Post-Office Robber—Discovery of Extensive Thefts.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* has the following: "For some time past, indeed, it may almost be said for all time past since our Post-Office attained anything like its present magnitude as a receiving and distributing office, numerous and frequent complaints have been made of the loss of letters of value, or of friendship, which failed to reach those to whom they were addressed, to the loss or the disappointment of the proper recipients. Under this circumstance it has come to pass that much vigilance has from time to time been exercised, and all the skill of our detectives been brought to bear upon the same, to the effect already of several convictions of divers parties both without and within the Post-Office Department, several of whom are now in our State Penitentiary. The more common practice in these knaveries from without, is the calling for letters belonging to business firms by persons unauthorized to receive them. We believe every precaution has been taken to guard against such deception, and the instructions to the clerks and other employes of the Post-Office are of the strictest character.

In addition to these a system of insuring checks to box owners, bearing a number corresponding with the box, has been adopted, and the rule generally adhered to, of demanding in all cases, where the identification was not perfect, the presentation of the check at the delivery window. Nevertheless these depredations have prevailed, and recently to an extent that called out new exertions to detect, if possible, the party or parties. The case was given to CYRUS P. BRADLEY, the noted detective officer of this city, and he has for some time past been studying up the points, and with such success that, yesterday morning, a young man, a German, named BENNO BENJAMIN, formerly an agent for the *Union* and *National Democrat*, was arrested upon the charge of robbing the Post-Office. He was first "spotted" by a delivery clerk named I. J. HOWARD, who observed him opening letters from different boxes during the day. HOWARD called the attention of C. B. SMITH, another clerk, to the fellow. The two then gave information to Capt. BRADLEY of the matter, and he put a man on the scent.

A decoy letter was placed in PARSONS & FARLIN's box, which he had been robbing, and yesterday he called for it. He was informed that it belonged in another box, (the letter being placed in it merely to "spot" him.) He was then traced to the Franklin House. Captain BRADLEY at once set a guard around the house, and took every measure to detect him. On Tuesday morning he got a letter out of PARSONS & FARLIN's box, containing a draft, drawn in their favor, on B. W. PHILLIPS' banker. He went back to the Franklin House, where he boarded, called for a pen and ink, and went up to his room, where it is supposed he indorsed it. He presented it for payment, but it was at once detected as a forgery, and he bolted, leaving the draft. Previous to presenting the draft he tore up the letters in his room, and threw them out of the window. A remnant of one, directed to MICHAEL BOYLE, was found underneath the window. Yesterday morning a warrant was got out for him by Commissioner MAGILL, and he was arrested. He is known to have robbed five boxes, Parsons & Farlin's, Michael Doyle's, G. Pottgierser's, Nathon Jackson's and A. C. Oertel's. The evidence in most of these cases seems to be limited only by the patience and skill of the officers in restoring, by the "pasting process," the letters themselves from half a peck of finely-torn fragments, picked up in the alley beneath BENJAMIN's window. It is a task compared to which a Chinese puzzle of the most puzzling order were easy, but it will be done in numerous other cases, sufficient probably to confine the wretched young man to the service of the State for a century, if the law be inforced to its full extent.

BENJAMIN is a German, whose parents still reside in Germany. He is a young man of about twenty-five, with nothing in his countenance, which seems frank and open, to second any suspicion of such a crime.

He had upon his person when arrested the following professional card: "B. BENJAMIN, agent for the *National Union* and *National Democrat*, Chicago, Illinois." He was brought before the United States Commissioners, J. MAGILL and P. A. HOYNE, in Larmon Block, by whom a hearing was held, United States District-Attorney FITCH representing the prosecution.

The cases yet made out against BENJAMIN are five in number, for each of which he has been held to bail.

Jared Sparks Relates his Experience in Europe.

At the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the President called upon Mr. JARED SPARKS, who made an interesting relation of things he had seen abroad. At Florence he found valuable papers relating to VESPUCIUS, which he ordered to be copied and should present to the Society for publication. The members of the family, who, though not opulent, are in good circumstances, informed him, that some years they parted with an original portrait of the great navigator to an American gentleman who avowed that he desired it for an American public institution; and that it had been traced to New-York, but its present place of deposit is not known. It was a matter of deep regret to the family that this original is not in our national halls. Copies of it represented the same melancholy face, with a map in the hand, which is seen in this country.

Mr. SPARKS then spoke at some length of the British State Paper Office, where there was an invaluable collection of materials relating to Massachusetts, copies of which ought to be taken. Here Mr. SPARKS alluded to the liberality of New-York as to its documentary history, and suggested that Massachusetts ought to follow her example. Especially, too, at this time, when the rule of the British Government, as to allowing copies to be taken, was remarkably liberal. He found no difficulty in getting almost anything he wanted. Even the private and curious diplomatic correspondence of Lord STORMONT, who was on the Continent in 1775-'6-'7, was freely thrown open to him. The rule simply required that the matter copied should be bound and submitted to a responsible officer. It was held that no public policy now required concealment, and it was time to bury up all feuds. Mr. SPARKS found Holland, also, very liberal; but France less so. Mr. SPARKS, in conclusion, spoke of our national reputation abroad.

On the Continent, and especially in Paris, he judged the reputation of the United States was bad; and he remarked, at length, on the disposition of the Paris Press and of monarchists generally, to magnify against us such things as our quarrels, mobs, duels and political troubles. There were two classes of minds, the Monarchical and Republican—and both [illegible] the Red [illegible] dislike the United States—the latter think our Government is bad because the people have no liberty, and the aristocratic circle dislike us because we are a Republic. In England the tone of opinion was widely different. He found there was a profound respect for the United States. It was considered a nation worthy to be conciliated, worthy of closer ties with England, and looked to as an ally in the future great contests with absolutism. Reverting to Paris, Mr. SPARKS said that occasionally a favorable account was seen in the papers, and he instanced as an exception a publication by Baron CHARLES DUPIN of a paper read to the Academy of Sciences, and printed in the *Moniteur* of March 2, 1858. This had the following allusion to Massachusetts:

"At the West of the Atlantic, Massachusetts, small by territory, comparatively less fertile than the basins of the Mississippi, of the La Plata, of the Amazon, is made great by agriculture, and above all, by industry. It takes the lead in science and arts among the one hundred and twenty States of the New-World. To its too limited territory it adds two oceans; towards the polar circles, to attack the great cetacia, it sends more seamen than all other nations put together. It seeks even in Asia the treasures of the Equator; and the aromas, the priceless perfumes of the torrid zone, it pays for with the ice of its lakes. To turn its running waters to a course more astonishing, it transforms its cataracts, its rapids, into regular motive powers, rivals of steam. It is not enough for this State to create its Cambridge Alma, to push farther out the boundaries of science and add even stars to its conquests, it founds at once its Manchester, its Glasgow, its Leeds, and its Halifax. During the half century which continues the one we describe, it prepares against the colossus of British industry, a giant's wrath. The struggle has begun. New-England braces herself to the second war of independence, and triumph will be the independence of art."—*Boston Post.*

VIOLATING QUARANTINE LAWS.—A stevedore, giving his name as John Vessels, was arrested Sunday by the Harbor Police, for violating the Quarantine laws. He was lodged in the Jail at Quarantine to answer for his conduct.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Clerke.

In re Augustus Limberger, on writ of Habeas Corpus.—In this case Limberger's friends had sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* addressed to Colonel Harris, the commandant of the Marine Barracks at Brooklyn, claiming his discharge from the service of the United States. The writ was returnable this morning. It then appeared that Limberger had enlisted as a marine about three years since, and that he produced to the inspecting officer a man who said he was the father of the recruit, and signed the necessary papers for the boy to serve five years. Shortly after this the boy went to sea in the *Constitution*, and was absent two years. He then caused the writ of *habeas corpus* to be issued to obtain his discharge as a minor. On being told that if he persisted in the suit he would lose his pay, the proceedings were abandoned, and the boy returned to his duty until pay day came round, when having received his pay, the present writ was obtained and made returnable this morning. The Judge, on hearing the facts, said he was of opinion that the boy had ratified the contract, and that he must serve out his term of five years from the date of his enlistment. The writ was discharged.

In re Stephen Branch, convicted of Libel.—On the application of Mr. Ashmead, a writ of error was granted in this case and made returnable on Monday next.

Order.—No orders to show cause will be granted, unless in case of necessity, until the order of the Court.

Before Charles Stuart, Esq., Referee.

William Fernandez, an infant, vs. Charles MacCay.—Mr. W. F. Howe, who appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, stated to his Honor, the Referee, that the plaintiff in this suit was an infant under the age of 14 years, and that the defendant was the proprietor of the "Atlantic Pleasure Gardens," situated in Broadway in this City, and that this suit was instituted to recover damages, which were laid at $5,000 for injuries sustained by the plaintiff under the following circumstances: On the 15th July last, the plaintiff was in the Atlantic Gardens and was playing therein, when a large and ponderous wooden screen which was placed across the entrance of the Gardens to keep those inside from the "gaze" of those without, being negligently and carelessly by the defendant left standing upright in the said Gardens, without proper support or fastening, fell upon the plaintiff and broke his right thigh, and inflicted on him other injuries of a severe character. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, where the fractured limb was set; and, owing to such injuries, the child is now confined to his bed, in one of the wards of the Hospital. The defendant had been duly served with the summons and complaint in this action, but had not thought proper to put in any answer thereto; whereupon Mr. Justice Clerke, of the Supreme Court, ordered the present reference to assess the plaintiff's damages. Mr. Howe observed that, by the defendant's default, the facts would be taken as admitted, and he should, therefore, produce the medical evidence necessary for the estimation of the plaintiff's damages.

Dr. George Shrady being sworn, testified as follows: On the 15th July last I was resident surgeon at the New-York Hospital; I attended the plaintiff on his admission to the Hospital on that day; he had a broken thigh bone which I set, and to which I applied the usual medical treatment; the child must have been in great pain, but the fracture was not severe; he will be able to leave the Hospital in about a month's time, to the best of my judgment.

Mary Fernandez, the mother of the plaintiff, then deposed to taking the plaintiff to the Hospital, on his receiving the injuries in the Atlantic Gardens; and that she was a poor washerwoman, and that the plaintiff would have to get his livelihood by hard work.

Mr. Howe then addressed the Referee, and said, although upon this evidence he could not ask for anything approaching the damages laid in the complaint, yet, considering the plaintiff, from his station in life, was dependent on those limbs which God had given him for his support; and by this accident (occasioned by defendant's negligence) had most certainly had one of those limbs injured, or at all events weakened for life he would submit that the plaintiff was entitled to substantial damages; due consideration being had for the sufferings he had undergone.

His Honor, the Referee, said he was constrained to say the plaintiff was of too young an age to have been trusted, without a proper guardian, in such a place as the Atlantic Gardens; but, as the defendant had not denied the allegations in the complaint, and taking into consideration the medical testimony, he thought $200 would be an equitable sum between all parties.

Award for plaintiff of $200 and costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—AUG. 16.

Before Judge Bosworth.

Wilson vs. Devoe.—In this case the plaintiff got a verdict and judgment in November, 1854, which was reversed in 1856 with costs to abide the event, and the cause was again tried before the court in April, 1857, and decided in the following July in favor of the plaintiff. The adjustment of costs made by the clerk was overruled, the Judge holding that the whole costs are to be taxed at the rate prescribed by the act of 1857, which went into effect in May, 1857. Held, also, that the plaintiff might have a term fee for each circuit, and for each special term, and for each general term, not exceeding three for each of such terms, and as many trial fees as there were actual trials, and the fee of $10 for proceedings before notice of each actual trial, and of $10 for proceedings subsequent to notice of each actual trial, and his costs of the appeal, the latter to be adjusted at the rates prescribed by the act of 1857.

Fry vs. Bennett.—Form of judgment of the General Term settled.

Houghton vs Dodge et al.—Bill of exceptions settled, and left with the Special Term Clerk.

Before Judge Pierpont.

Peter P. Demarest vs. Horicon Railroad Co.—Motion denied without costs.

Edward James vs. A. T. Edgerton.—Motion denied. No costs to either party.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

OHIO.

Chardon, Geauga County.—We anticipate a half-crop of Corn. The prospects now are fair for Barley and Oats.

Ravenna, Portage County.—The products are chiefly Wheat, Corn, Oats, Wool, &c. The prospects now are good for each of these crops. Wheat is perhaps rather below an average.

Canton, Stark County.—The prospects now are that we will have one-half a crop of Wheat. Corn is good. Oats and Rye an average.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vicksburg, Warren County.—The prospects for Cotton and Corn are very flattering in all the counties back from the Overflow.

Tallula, Issaquena County.—Cotton and Corn are the staples. The prospects now are very bad—both crops ruined by the high waters. This County almost all overflowed.

GEORGIA.

Marietta, Cobb County.—The chief products are Cotton, Corn, Wheat and Oats. The prospects now are very flattering, though the drought has injured the crops somewhat. Wheat and Oats have suffered from rust, and the yield will not be so good as usual.

Fort Gaines, Clay County.—The prospects for Corn and Cotton are very good.

Vienna, Dooly County.—The crops here are fine. Cotton has commenced opening, and bids fair for a fine yield. The Corn crop is made, and is abundantly large.

Talbotton, Talbot County.—The prospects are very good for Corn and Cotton.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 16, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	89	14	—
Flour, bbls	22,762	2,259	1,980
Wheat, bushels	25,200	—	5,644
Wheat, bags	—	240	—
Corn, bushels	76,211	—	13,615
Oats, bushels	1,950	—	—
Feed, bags	—	465	—
Provisions, pkgs	250	360	—
Whisky, bbls	636	294	—

ASHES—Are in demand at uniform prices; sales 58 bbls. at $6 for Pots, and $6@$6 06¼ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is inactive; prices are nominally unaltered. During the week ending this evening, the receipts of Rio comprised 25,000 bags, increasing the stock now in first hands to 29,000 bags. Stock in first hands in Philadelphia, on Saturday, 3,000 bags. In Baltimore, last week, there were received 4,770 bags Rio ℘ bark *Amalia*; sold, 6,670 bags Rio, (including the *Amalia's* cargo, for a Western market,) within a range of from 9¾c.@11c, ℘ ℔. Stock there on Saturday last, 6,000 bags of Rio, and 1,100 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,250 bales at above previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
Middling	12⅜	12½	12⅝	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13⅛	13¾

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia, last week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $33 ℘ ton.

FLOUR—The market opens rather quietly, yet firmly, for the leading kinds of State and Western Flour. Reliable brands are scarce and wanted, especially by home dealers. Sales, 10,000 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 10
Rejected Extra State	4 20	@ 4 35
Standard Superfine State	4 45	@ 4 55
Standard Extra State	4 75	@ 4 85
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Fancy Ohio	4 70	@ 4 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 80	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 00	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; sales 475 bbls., in lots, at from $4 80@$5 60 for low to choice extra ℘ bbl. Southern is in demand and is steady. Sales 1,700 bbls., at $5 25@$5 50 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$7 75 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales have been confined to about 7,800 bushels—including Milwaukee Club on terms not ascertained; new Red Dutchess County at $1 32½; unsound to ordinary new White Southern at $1 05@$1 30; and inferior new Red do. at $1 15 ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair request, and desirable lots command firmer prices. Sales 42,500 bushels at 70c.@74½c. for badly damaged mixed Western; 78c.@84c. for inferior to good do; 88c.@90c. for choice do—nearly pure Yellow; 85c. for mixed Southern; and 88c. for a small lot round Corn, (reddish,) ℘ bushel. Prices of other kinds are nominal. Rye is quiet and somewhat nominal; 1,000 bushels were procured at 81c. ℘ bushel. Also, 3,000 bushels on private terms. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are heavy and languid. Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 48c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@47c.; Southern, 34c.@41c. ℘ bushel. Among the sales to-day were 15,500 bushels Western, at 49c.@50c ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@50c. ℘ 100 ℔s. In Boston, during the week, Eastern Hay was selling at $13, cash, ℘ ton. In Providence, Hay and Straw were in better request, including new Hay at $13@$16; old do., $16@$17; pressed do. at $15@$20; and Straw $9@$10 ℘ ton. In Philadelphia Hay was in light supply and moderate demand at unchanged rates. New Timothy Hay, 60c.@65c; old do, 70c.@75c.; new Clover, 50c.@62c.; old do., 65c.@68c.; Straw 40c.@45c. ℘ 100 ℔s. The quotation for baled Hay and Straw were: Timothy, 50c.@60c.; Clover, 30c.@42c.; Rye Straw, 50c.@55c.; Oat do., 50c.@55c.; Wheat do., 40c. ℘ 100 ℔s. In Baltimore, new baled Hay was in demand at $14@$15 ℘ ton. Old Hay was dull and nominal. Straw was quoted at $10@$12 for Rye and $8 for Wheat and Oat, ℘ ton. In Charleston, 200 bales were received, and 600 bales from store were sold at 70c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

GUNNY CLOTH—In Boston, sales have been made of 1,125 bales, including, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, 150 bales Gunny Cloth, 2.13⅛@2.15 ℔s average at 15c.; 279 bales, 2 ℔s average at 14c., 6 months; and 696 bales on private terms.

HEMP—In Boston, sales have been reported of 1,650 bales Jute at $85@$97 50; 7 tons Russian at $205 ℘ ton, 6 months, and 50 bales Sunn at 4c. ℘ ℔, 4 months. Also, 15 tons Russia Hemp Yarns at 9c. ℘ ℔., 6 months.

HOPS—Are quiet, yet quoted steady, at 4½c.@6c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Sales have been reported since our last of 140 tons Scotch Pig at $23@$23 50 ℘ ton, usual terms.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and 90c. for Lump, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues moderate at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 36c.@42c; Cuba Muscovado 31c.@36c.; Clayed Cuba, 28c.@31c., ℘ gallon, usual terms. Sales on Saturday, 100 bbls. Tart Cuba at 30c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is inactive, yet firm at $3 62½ ℘ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine has been in better request since Friday, at improved prices. Sales 2,000 bbls., to arrive and here, at 44½c.@47c., closing at 47c., ℘ gallon. Tar and Pitch are unaltered. Sales were reported at 800 tale bbls. common Resin at $1 45; 450 bbls. common Resin at $1 60; and 1,025 bbls. strained do. do. at $1 70 ℘ 310 ℔s.

OILS—The general inquiry is moderate at former quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, buyers and sellers differing about prices. The nominal range is $17 25@$17 50 for Mess, and $14 85@$15 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales have been reported, in small lots, of 220 bbls. at prices within the range. Cut Meats are in slack demand at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do., at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. Smoked Hams, 11½c.@12c. Lard is in request at former prices; 375 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to Prime, ℘ ℔. Beef is moderately inquired for at buoyant prices: sales 164 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 12c.@18c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 350 tcs. middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—A sale of 4,000 ℔s. Nutmegs was reported on Saturday on terms not ascertained.

SKINS—Goat, the few parcels arriving find ready sale at extreme high rates. A parcel of 58 bales Payta, recently arrived from Aspinwall, sold at 40c. Deer quiet.

HIDE CUTTINGS—Sales 100 bales Manila, at 9½c., 6 months.

HAIR—Sales 18 bales Buenos Ayres mixed, on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate and prices are firm; sales 675 hhds., including 560 hhds. Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c., and 115 hhds. Porto Rico, at 8¾c.@9¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Is in demand, at 9½c., but is generally held at 9¾c.@10c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 140 bbls., at 26½c., and 400 bbls. at 26¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 170 bales Cotton, at ⅛d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s.; and by steamer, 500 bbls. Resin, on terms not ascertained. For London and Glasgow, no important shipments. For Bremen, 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 3d.; 1,500 bbls. Oil at 2c. ℘ gallon; 50 hhds., 130 cases and 100 bales Tobacco, at 20s., 22s. 6d. and 70c., respectively, and 100 tons Measurement Goods, at 17s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 5,000 heavy pipe Staves, at $35.

Albany Lumber Market, for the Week Ending August 14.

From the Albany Statesman.

Receipts for the week have not been large, but the supply is abundant, and all kinds can now be found in market.

Sales during the week have been fair. The market has been enlivened by several Eastern buyers, one of whom takes about half a million feet. Lumber being in large supply, freights low, and prices having touched their lowest figure for the season, in the opinion of dealers, renders the present time the most favorable for purchasing stock which will occur this year.

Prices have been well maintained, offers at lower figures have been declined, and the tendency of the market is favorable to a rise rather than fall.

The receipts of Lumber by Canal at Albany, for the week ending Aug. 7, for the years 1854 to 1858, inclusive, are:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic feet.	Staves, ℔s.
1854	11,698,000	569	—	4,174,100
1855	9,278,500	320	—	5,975,400
1856	8,700,600	704	—	6,392,000
1857	9,107,400	1,705	1,800	9,921,000
1858	7,634,400	755	—	3,551,100

The receipts at Albany for the years above named, during the season to Aug. 8, are:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, Cubic ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1854	161,846,500	16,032	12,115	49,322,800
1855	107,790,600	29,447	2,880	65,654,500
1856	104,343,500	20,492	7,610	37,068,400
1857	102,214,800	32,656	12,375	82,242,300
1858	130,969,600	15,555	80,760	65,052,900

The quantity received at tide-water, (which includes what is received at West Troy, New-York, Waterford and Albany,) to the 8th of Aug. in 1857 and 1858, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Boards and Scantling, ft	185,664,200	228,472,409
Shingles, M	43,225	23,457
Timber, cubic ft	1,089,932	363,953
Staves, ℔s	135,441,100	93,643,100

Charleston Rice Market.

In Charleston, during the week ending August 13, there were received and (nearly all) sold, 2,129 tcs.; exported, 1,405 tcs.;—1,258 tcs. to New York. The prices realized ranged from $2 75@$3 25; mainly at $2 87½@$3 ℘ 100 ℔s. Remaining on shipboard, not cleared, August 13, 378 tcs. Freights to New York—Rice 75c. ℘ tierce by sailing vessel, and 87½c.@$1 by propellers and steamers.

PERSONAL.

EMIGRATION TO OCEANICA.—A PROJECT is on foot to establish an independent American Colony upon unoccupied territory in Central Oceanica. The projector of the Colony has visited this region, which he regards as eminently salubrious in regard to climate, and favorable to the human constitution; and he has carefully matured a plan of emigration and settlement. The Colonial and Commercial establishment that is contemplated, will be enabled shortly after its arrival out, to send home a return cargo of many valuable mineral and vegetable staples of commerce; the site for settlement being contiguous to a deep, spacious, landlocked harbor, having coal and ship timber in the immediate vicinity, and favorably situated, must become an important coaling and refitting station for lines of American steamships, now projected to traverse the Pacific and Indian Oceans; it will also be in a position to control a lucrative insular trade with China; and will find ready and convenient markets for its tropical products in the ports of Australia. This scheme of emigration and colonization has no connection with any peculiar religious or social organization. However, the projector, whilst contemplating the important commercial results that must attend the enterprise, entertains at the same time, the highest hopes, that from the centre of industry and civilization about to be established, there will radiate pure religious and civilizing influences throughout this island-world. A company is partly formed; a few more are invited to join the enterprise. The expedition will set out probably early in November next. For further particulars address, with stamp inclosed, for answer, A. O. C., Box No. 2,527, City Post Office.

WALLA.—YOUR MOTHER IS VERY DANGEROUSLY ill, in consequence of your leaving. Return to her at once, and all shall be forgiven. If you are in want of money, write. YOUR FATHER.
REDDING, Conn., Aug. 14.

WANTED TO ADOPT.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in good circumstances, residing in a distant State, want to adopt a pretty, interesting little girl, of respectable parents, not to exceed eight years of age. Address O. O. P., Broadway Post-Office, for three days.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE.
W. P. TALBOYS.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 3, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFF,
A. W. MORSE.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 7, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF TAYLOR & GEER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by R. TAYLOR, who will continue the business on his own account.
RICHARD TAYLOR,
GEORGE W. GEER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1858.

MR. ROBERT B. JONES THIS DAY WITHdraws from our firm by mutual consent and agreement.
JOHN W. HOYT & CO.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TICKNOR & FIELDS' NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IN PRESS:

I.
THE AGE—A COLLOQUIAL SATIRE—AND OTHER POEMS—A new vol.—by the Author of "Festus." One vol. 16mo. 75c. [In a few days.]

II.
THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH AND OTHER POEMS—A new volume by H. W. LONGFELLOW. One vol. 16mo.

III.
THE SCOURING OF THE WHITE HORSE; OR, THE LONG VACATION HOLIDAY OF A LONDON CLERK—By the Author of "School Days at Rugby." One vol. 16mo.

IV.
A SEQUEL TO THE PLANT HUNTERS—By Captain MAYNE REID. One vol. 16mo.

V.
THE MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS OF CHARLES KINGSLEY—Edited by himself. One vol. 12mo.

VI.
LIFE AND LETTERS OF DOUGLAS JERROLD—By his Son. One vol. 16mo.

VII.
THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCIVAL.

VIII.
THORNDALE, OR THE CONFLICT OF OPINIONS—One vol. 16mo.

IX.
A NEW VOLUME OF DE QUINCEY'S WRITINGS—One vol. 16mo.

X.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FREDERICK PERTHES—One Vol. 16mo.

XI.
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

XII.
A JOURNEY DUE NORTH—By GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

XIII.
EARNEST CARROLL; OR, ARTIST LIFE IN ITALY.

XIV.
CHRISTMAS EVE—By the Author of "The Homeward Path," &c.

XV.
AROUND THE SOFA—By Mrs. GASKEL.

LATELY PUBLISHED:
ROBERTSON'S SERMONS—Third Series. One vol. 12mo. $1.
LIFE OF GEORGE STEVENSON, Railway Engineer—By SAMUEL SMILES. One vol. 12mo. $1 25.
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL DAYS—One vol. 16mo. $1.
TRELAWNY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF SHELLEY AND BYRON—One vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
RAN AWAY TO SEA—By MAYNE REID. One vol. 16mo. 75 cents.
WHITE LIES—By CHARLES READE. One vol. 16mo. $1 25.
CHARLES KINGSLEY'S ANDROMEDA AND OTHER POEMS—One vol. 16mo. 50 cents.
PARTHENIA—By Mrs LEE. One vol. 16mo. $1.
LOWELL'S POEMS—Two vols. 32mo. $1 50.
DOUGLAS JERROLD'S WIT—One vol. 16mo. $1.
BARIOL'S CHURCH AND CONGREGATION—One vol. 16mo. $1.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tonel, 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC—THE PALACE GARDEN POLKA, by Thomas Baker, as played by his Orchestra at Palace Garden, with splendid vignette of the garden, will be published Tuesday the 17th inst. Price 40 cents. Singing Bird, 10c. The Swinging Schottishe, by A. Cull, with beautiful vignette of three children in a swing. Price 35 cents. This is also played at Palace Garden, and both are exceedingly popular. Published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
Dry Goods selling at No 43 Catharine-st.,
At great reduction.
Selling at almost any price, to close the business of the present firm, in two weeks, if possible.
Call and examine our stock. Store to let and fixtures for sale.
DE BEVOISE & RAWSON.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their
FALL STYLES OF
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS,
all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John st., up stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS.—WORSTED DAMASKS, Irish linens, table-cloths, table napkins, table diapers, towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, dress muslins, sheetings, shirtings, ginghams calicos, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold cheap for cash, by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS
OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
FOR SALE.
An interest in an old established and successful engine, saw mill and machine factory. See "Rare Chance" in *Journal of Commerce*. Apply to
A. THOMPSON, No 74 Broadway, first floor.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, &c.—Wanted in exchange for $15,000 or $20,000 worth of the choicest lands in Illinois and Iowa. Address for particulars, REAL ESTATE, Box No. 3,279 Post-Office. All communications confidential.

STEAMBOATS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE TWO steamboats, in good order, not over 6 years old, draught not over 3 feet. Apply, or address, with full particulars, to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP OFFERED TO A first class business man with some capital, in a well-established wholesale business in this City. Address, real name, Box No. 4,040 Post-Office.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	11¾c. to	12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to	9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¼c. to	7½c.
Smoked City cured Shoulders	8½c. to	8¾c.
Smoked Beef	11½c. to	12c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to	11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per ℔. extra.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess, $17 to $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH
LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS,
GOLD PENS,
RODGERS' KNIVES, PORTMONNAIES, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 43 Nassau-st.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES FOR the first seven months of 1857, viz: January, February, March, April, May, June, and July. Also, five cents per copy will be paid for a perfect copy of each of the following numbers: 537, 547, 550, 565, 581, 897, 925, 971, 1004, 1020, 1027, 1071, 1092, 1099, 1166, 1207, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1215, 1216, 1225, 1234, 1238, 1246, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1265, 1266, 1271, 1276, 1277, 1279, 1292, 1311, 1332, 1833, 1834, 1838, 1840, 1847, 1867, 1891, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1909, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2083. Address C. B. H., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—GAZELLES FOR A GENTLEMAN'S country place. Two pair of beautiful Gazelles male and female, imported from the Island of Malta. Also, four small saddle Maltese donkeys for the use of children and two Maltese Jacks, imported for stock. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 44 Wall-st.

BE PREPARED.—THE MESSAGE IS MOMENtarily expected. Be not in the predicament of the foolish Virgins, but procure the Morse Electric Telegraph candlestick. No. 15 Spruce-st., 2d floor.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

INSTRUCTION

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—APPLETON BUILDING, No. 346 BROADWAY, N.Y.
Schools and families promptly supplied with competent Teachers, Tutors and Governesses.
Parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and Teachers with positions.
Teachers of Music, French and Ornamentals wanted. Also Two accomplished gentlemen Teachers of Mathematics and Classics, to go South.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE MISSES PALACHE
Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy-place, West 28th-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis, France, formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school; and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Canda, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry, &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 44 miles from New-York City, accessible *via* Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $200 per year, according to age, &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; ROBT. CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 58th st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that [illegible] Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, [illegible] The Preparatory School, for pupils between [illegible] 5 and 16 years, is now reorganized. Experience has convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages [illegible] rived from this Department, as a means of [illegible] pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher [illegible] of the Institution.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties. The education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MRS. MEARS,' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.
Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.
REID & HOFFMANN.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBARTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address
C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Is open for the reception of pupils at all times, and gives the most thorough instruction in every branch of learning. The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 17 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MME. F. RRICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. 81 East 16th-st.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING School, collegiate and commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is now open for the reception of pupils. Annual session begins Sept. 1st.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av., reopens on Sept 15.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of [illegible] education, including French and Music. Address [illegible] Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED—SEVERAL ACCOMplished female teachers wanted immediately for first class positions, with corresponding salaries, and among them a French, English or American lady, as governess, in Louisiana—music, French and English branches required; salary from $600 to $1,000. Apply immediately at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE FOR THE ENSUING year, a young gentleman, unmarried, as teacher, to go South. The applicant must be American, thoroughly versed in the mathematics and the modern languages; also, a member of some Church. Apply in person, and with references, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., and 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 184 Fulton st, New-York.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOLS.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation to teach the English branches and instrumental music, for which board and instruction in French would be considered a sufficient remuneration. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation in a school, in New-York or its vicinity, as a teacher of the English branches. The highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 47 West 32d-st., New York.

A TEACHER.—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHing English, French, music, and drawing, desires a situation in a family South. Can be seen at the Merchant's Hotel, by inquiring for Room No. 117.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES of La Crosse and Milwaukee stock, in the name of J. C. Miller, and transferred by indorsement to H. Meigs, Jr., & Smith, and No. 8,614, was mailed to us on or about the 28th July last, and has not come to hand. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the said Company for a new certificate in lieu of same.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William st.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book, with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, No. 206 West st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—COLUMBUS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE OR—IRISH EMIGRANT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—BEN LEIL—SEVEN ESCAPES OF ADELAIDE OF DRESDEN.

BOWERY THEATRE—BELPHEGOR—MAGIC PILLS—MANIAC LOVER.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—GRAND CONCERTS—FIREWORKS.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves N. Y. for Liverpool	Aug. 18
The *Philadelphia* leaves N. Y. for Havana	Aug 17
The *Star of the West* leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall, &c.	Aug. 20

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ Mr. H. E. CHURCH, of Cincinnati, supplies dealers and others with the New-York TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Triumphant success has at length crowned the efforts to establish telegraphic communication between the Old World and the New! We are enabled to lay before our readers this morning the Message of VICTORIA, Queen of England, to President BUCHANAN, transmitted over the Great Atlantic Telegraph! The announcement was made yesterday afternoon that the electricians had succeded in overcoming the obstacles which had prevented the consummation so devountly hoped for, and that the line could be successfully worked both ways. This announcement created the greatest fever of excitement and expectation, which was increased by the posting on the newspaper bulletins of a Message from the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company of Great Britain to those of the United States, in advance of the publication of the Message from the Queen. The latter was not made public until late in the evening, when the anxiety of the waiting crowds was in a measure relieved. The authenticity of the dispatch was doubted by the President until its genuineness was verified by the Superintendent at Trinity Bay Station, Mr. MACKAY, who, on application being made to him, testified that it had actually come over the wire from Valentia Bay. On this satisfactory evidence being presented to him, the President immediately forwarded his reply, and both Messages will be found elsewhere. The excitement and rejoicing with which the knowledge of the great event was hailed throughout the country, last evening, were almost unparalleled.

Up to the time of going to press this morning, there were no signs of the United States steam frigate *Niagara*. She will no doubt arrive to-day.

We have one week's later news from Europe this morning. The *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., off Cape Race on Saturday night, the 14th inst., ran foul of the *Europa*, outward bound, mistaking her lights for those of the Cape. The *Europa* lost her cut-water and had her stem knocked off, besides receiving other damage, which forced her to run for St. Johns, N. F., to repair damage. The *Europa* was boarded by the *Arabia*, which lay by her for some time, and then proceeded for New-York. The political advices by the *Arabia* are of no importance. The news of the successful landing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable had been received, and was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm. The rebellion in Central India is said to be effectually put down. An Austrian force of 33,000 men is concentrated on the Danube, in Southern Hungary and at the points nearest Turkey on the Bosnian and Servian frontiers. Increased confidence is reported in the Liverpool Cotton Market, with unchanged prices. We have no report of the Breadstuffs or Money Market.

The New-Granadian Minister yesterday communicated to Secretary CASS the Cass-Herran Treaty as modified by the New-Granadian Congress. There is stated to be but one alteration, and not three as heretofore. The modification refers to the Naval Coal Dépôt. The Treaty is accompanied, however, by two propositions in the nature of explanations.

It will be seen by a letter which we publish this morning, from our correspondent at Matanzas, that the yellow fever is very severe in all parts of the island of Cuba the present season. In thirty years the island has not been so generally affected. There is not a part throughout its whole extent that is entirely free. At Matanzas the sickness is particularly rife, the American shipping suffering severely. Since June 14, five American captains have died there, besides a considerable number of mates and seament

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a retaliatory measure against the New-York and Erie, and the New-York Central Roads, has recently reduced the rates of freight between New-York and Cleveland, Chicago and the Lake country, to thirty cents less per hundred than is charged by the Erie and Central, for first and second-class goods.

The Canadian Parliament was prorogued yesterday. The speech of the Governor on the occasion will be found under our telegraphic head.

The boiler in the cotton mill of DEXTER & BROTHER, at Pawtucket, R. I., exploded yesterday morning, tearing the building into fragments, and nearly demolishing two other buildings.

The Coroner's Jury, called to investigate the shooting of JAMES MCCLOSKEY by ALEXANDER JAMESON, in Gold-street, Brooklyn, on the 5th of July last was discharged yesterday by the Coroner. The only fact agreed upon was, that MCCLOSKEY was killed by JAMESON. Five of the Jury were for rendering a verdict of justifiable homicide, and three would not sign such a verdict.

The General Market, yesterday, opened rather quietly. Tobacco was in moderate demand at uniform rates. Wheat was inactive. A fair business was reported in Corn at somewhat firmer prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in request at steady figures. The movements in Provisions, Coffee and Molasses were very light. Resin and Spirits Turpentine continued in demand—the latter at improved quotations. Saltpetre was quiet here; 350 bags were sold in Boston at 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ ℔., 6 months. Of Calcutta Linseed, sales were made in Boston of 3,000 bags at $1 95@$2 cash, ℔ bushel. Freights were dull and heavy.

AN INGENIOUS HYPOTHESIS KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.—Facts play the very deuce with theories, and the news from Trinity Bay, yesterday, knocked in the head a whole brood of ingenious speculations which the few days, delay in putting the Atlantic Telegraph in working order gave birth to. Another day and TALL. P. SHAFFNER would, no doubt, have been out with another letter demonstrating the impossibility of sending a message across the Submarine Cable. But the *Tribune* must be allowed the honor of having suggested the most ingeniously absurd hypothesis in relation to the failure of the Telegraph which has been announced, or probably ever would have been announced if the Cable had never been put in working condition. The *Tribune* "shuddered" at its own announcement,—which no one can marvel at. Its idea was that the Cable had not been laid at all, or at least only that portion of it which was paid out by the *Niagara*; and that the other end had never reached Valentia Bay. The messages, or signals, received on board the *Niagara* and at Trinity Bay, which were supposed to come from the *Agamemnon* and Valentia, it was supposed were nothing more than reverberations, or echoes, of the signals, which were sent from the *Niagara*. To substantiate this exceedingly novel hypothesis the *Tribune* brought forward Mr. FIELD's journal, from which it appeared that the messages received from the *Agamemnon* were very nearly like the entries made in the journal some two or three hours subsequently. The proof was certainly even more ingenious than the theory. The echoes were of a peculiarly Irish nature, as they came before the sound they echoed was uttered. Happily for all doubters and theorizers, the Telegraph is a success, and we can all exclaim with King RICHARD:

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer."

The First Message Across the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph is in working order. The Message of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the President of the United States has been received, and the answer of the President will be at once returned. It was received in Washington last evening, and from the rather ambiguous manner in which it was worded, being without any date or signature, naturally excited some suspicion that it might not be true. But a dispatch from the agent of the Telegraph gave assurance that the message was what it purported to be, and was actually received from Valentia.

The Telegraph, therefore, is a success, and though this information would be more satisfactory if it were accompanied by some definite intelligence as regards the length of time required to transmit the message, we accept it as sufficient evidence that the Cable is in working order.

Nothing can add to the greatness and importance of this simple announcement. The magnitude of the subject transcends the power of language. The simple fact in the simplest form of words is one of the sublimest passages in the history of human affairs. It can be neither magnified nor diminished, and we would not be guilty of the impertinence of attempting to suggest thoughts on an event like this, when the mind of every one capable of thinking will be sufficient for its own meditations.

The Hudson's Bay Territory—Action of the Canadian Parliament.

We copy resolutions adopted on Friday last by the Canadian Parliament, respecting the Hudson's Bay Company. They were introduced by Mr. LORANGER as a Government measure, and passed after discussion, though the session was about to close. In his speech supporting them, the mover made some interesting statements of fact and history bearing upon the position of the Company. It appears that the license of that Corporation for exclusive trade and monopoly will terminate on the 30th of May next. In view of this event, the Canadian Government sent Chief-Justice DRAPER to England two years ago, for the purpose of watching over the interests of Canada before a Committee of the Imperial Parliament. The sittings of that Committee extended over two Parliamentary sessions, and an elaborate report was the result. That report, together with instructions from the Imperial Government, was transmitted to the Governor-General, and it is in response thereto that the Canadian Parliament is now called upon to act.

It will be seen from the resolutions, that the Colonial authorities intend to contest the validity of the original Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was conferred by CHARLES II., in 1670, upon Prince RUPERT and his associates. The legality of the grant has always been questioned for various reasons, but principally because the King, without the sanction of Parliament, had, as was alleged, no right to give away such an extent of territory. A number of years before, LOUIS XIV., of France, had granted a tract covering nearly the same territory to the Company of the *Cent Associes*, between whom and the Hudson's Bay Company disputes arose in regard to boundaries. Commissioners were appointed to compose their differences, but without effect. At length the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave the entire territory to England, and for a long time the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed an undisputed monopoly. But the formation of the Northwest Company led to quarrels and bloodshed, extending from 1800 to 1815. Their broils amounted almost to civil war. In 1821 the two companies united, and received from the Imperial Parliament a license for twenty-one years, conferring the exclusive right of trade over the whole of the British territory in North America not comprised within the limits of any colony. In 1838 the Hudson's Bay Company having purchased the rights of its associate corporation, it was deemed proper to grant a new license, dated May 30, 1838, for twenty-one years. This license will accordingly expire May 30, 1859. The Committee of the House of Commons recommended its renewal, but upon condition that Canada might withdraw from the Company's control any portion of the territory required for settlement, the Imperial Government adding the requirement that compensation should be made to the Company for any factories or other improvements taken.

But Mr. LORANGER announced that, instead of complying with the conditions recommended in London, the Canadian Government had resolved to contest the legal validity of the charter.

Even before the discovery of gold on Fraser's River there existed a well-grounded hostility to the Hudson's Bay Company. This feeling is made irresistible by that important discovery. The vast region over which the Company have for nearly two centuries exercised a hunting and trading monopoly will soon be thrown open, as it should be, for general occupation and settlement.

ALLIGATOR BRANCH—WRIT OF ERROR GRANTED.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, on motion of Mr. ASHMEAD, Mr. Justice CLERKE, at Chambers, granted a writ of error in the case of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, recently convicted of libel against Mayor TIEMANN, and now serving his term in the Penitentiary, pursuant to his sentence in the General Sessions. The writ is returnable in general term of the Supreme Court on Monday next, and will bring the record of the BRANCH trial before that tribunal for review. Should a new trial be granted the "Alligator" will have another chance for his life. It is to be hoped, however, that in future he may show that adversity has taught him discretion. While none justify the outrageous character of BRANCH's publications, not a few think that, considering all the circumstances of the case, his measure of punishment is severe, if not vindictive.

Administration Troubles.

It is now nearly eighteen months since Mr. BUCHANAN was inaugurated as President of the United States, and he appears to be still in a sea of troubles in relation to the proper distribution of the offices in his gift among his political friends. His case is not a peculiar one. All our Presidents, since General JACKSON inaugurated the policy of rewarding his political friends and punishing his political enemies, have been similarly perplexed, and the most serious business of the first two years of their term of office has been the distribution of spoils. The difficulty has grown with the growth of the country, until it has at last reached a point that absolutely requires reform. Public offices have more than doubled in number since the time of JACKSON, and hence the corresponding increase in the difficulty of disposing of them. The letter of our occasional correspondent, "Sigma," which we publish this morning, shows how the Administration is embarrassed in relation to the public offices in this City, and to what miserable necessities the President is compelled by the inexorable rules of his party. The very fact of a man having been long in office and accustomed to the discharge of his duties, is urged as a reason for his removal, and his faithfulness, integrity and competency, which in private affairs are such powerful reasons for keeping a man in the place for which he has shown himself qualified, are in the public service urged as reasons for his removal. In any service where such a principle obtains it is idle to look for efficient officers; and the consequence of its adoption must of necessity be an almost universal demoralization. The only corrective of such a practice is the necessity of retaining a certain number of competent men in office to transact the public business. There are a few such who hold important places in our Custom House, and who are retained without any reference to their politics, their length of service, or their personal character, solely because their experience and talents render them more essential to the Government than the Government is to them. In the list of anti-Administration men given by our correspondent, whose names have been sent to Washington, with a black mark against them, indicating that they are proper victims for the guillotine, there are several of that class whose services cannot be dispensed with without seriously affecting the Administration. Of course they will be retained; but it is from no other principle than absolute necessity that these old, long-tried and faithful public servants are not turned adrift, after devoting the best part of their lives to the public good.

Senator HUNTER of Virginia, not long since, made a speech in relation to the removal of clerks and other civil officers of the Government, which has been very highly commended in all parts of the country. The Richmond *Whig*, in referring to this matter, says:

> "If we have neglected, heretofore, to notice an admirable movement of Senator HUNTER, with regard to these officers, it has been solely from a belief that it will not be effectual. He proposes that, in future, they shall not be subject to change upon the inauguration of each new Administration. He says, doubtless with great truth, that the present system has the effect of thrusting raw and inexperienced persons into important offices, and that infinite derangement and inconvenience are the results in every department, at the commencement of every fresh Administration. He proposes to put all new clerks into the lower offices, and to promote them for services rendered, and efficiency. Nobody can doubt that this is a most admirable plan. It would not only make every department certain of being well served, but it would serve to allay, in some degree, the burning thirst for office which has converted the whole country into a nest of demagogues. It would stop the quadrennial rush to Washington, and make many a citizen quit politicating, and turn to hard work. But it will not do. The demagogues want these offices for small change in the game of bribery and corruption, and they will be sure to keep them."

What is so well said in relation to the clerks at Washington, will apply with equal force to all other Government Clerks in all other parts of the country, from Maine to Louisiana; and the first President who adopts the true policy of keeping all competent men in office, excepting the heads of departments who should be his political friends, will earn the gratitude of the whole people, and do more towards insuring his own re-election than he could possibly do by any other course.

Bringing Men Together.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his Fishkill speech on the Atlantic Telegraph, remarked that one of its chief benefits would consist in bringing men together. Mischief, he said, results from the isolation of nations and individuals. The isolated man is full of prejudices and misconceptions. Contact will rub off rough corners by attrition, and tone down impressions. Men that are supposed to be monsters and demons while at a distance, turn out upon acquaintance to be just like ourselves, neither better nor worse.

That there is truth and good sense in these observations is manifest to every one who has mingled largely with his fellow-men. Nearly all the prejudice and ill-feeling, which in political parlance we style sectionalism, arises directly from lack of intercourse. No Southern man, supposing him to be gifted with an average allowance of common sense, can travel through the North without finding his opinions and sentiments materially modified. A like process will take place in the mind of any candid citizen of a Free State who goes beyond Mason & Dixon's line. Not that either can put off his distinctive characteristics. But each will find his ancient prejudices weakened if not destroyed. He will see that in many things he has misjudged his neighbor; that in some he can profitably take lessons from him; and that on the whole, others, though living a thousand miles away, may be about as honest as himself.

The benefits of this kind of intercourse have recently received a striking illustration in the case of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. That distinguished Mississippi Senator is well-known as a Southern statesman of the straitest sect. Honorable and patriotic all concede him to be, but extreme and prejudiced in his sectional views. If the South has any man in public life whom it has been accustomed to regard as more strenuously devoted to its peculiar interests than all others, that man, unquestionably, is Senator DAVIS.

Well, just after the adjournment of Congress, Mr. DAVIS found it convenient to make a tour to Maine. The anniversary of Independence overtook him at sea, in a Northern latitude and among Northern men. He was invited to deliver an address appropriate to the occasion. What he said well became him as a Senator of the United States. It was patriotic and national in its tone. They who heard his remarks, and those at the North who read them, saw nothing in the statements of Mr. DAVIS to excite special criticism. But not so his Southern friends. It was reserved for them to discover apostacy in what they styled the Union speech of the distinguished Mississippian. Northern air, they said, did not agree with him. He was even accused of manufacturing Presidential capital on shipboard, off the coast of Maine. Hints were dropped that the sooner he returned to his native cotton-fields the better it would be for his orthodoxy and his popularity.

But the cup of the honorable Senator's transgression was not yet full. He landed at Portland, and mingled familiarly with the Down-Easters. It is even charged that the intercourse was mutually agreeable. Things remained in this deplorable way, to the great uneasiness of Mr. DAVIS' Southern friends, for several weeks, until at last an event occurred which exhausted all their patience. Bowdoin College has conferred upon him an honorary degree! This is absolutely intolerable. That Mr. DAVIS should permit himself to be made a LL.D. by a Yankee college is what they never could have believed possible. And to make the case worse, it is added that Senator FESSENDEN was also honored with a like degree. The Charleston *Mercury*, in behalf of the outraged South, thus takes Mr. DAVIS to task:

> "HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS MADE A DOCTOR.—We see it stated that at the recent Commencement of Bowdoin College, Maine, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN, Senator from Maine, and on the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Senator from Mississippi, in the Congress of the United States. Mr. FESSENDEN has been for many years one of the leading Abolitionists of Maine. That Mr. DAVIS should be honored by this association of his name with Mr. FESSENDEN'S, in the honor conferred by a college crammed full with Abolitionists, is undoubtedly attributable to his late Union speech at sea. An inveterate Union man in the South may be a far more useful ally of Northern Abolitionism than Abolitionists themselves. 'You hold, and I skin.'"

REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE.—The small number of persons who rely upon the *Herald* for their daily news, enjoyed a very great and exclusive treat, yesterday morning, in reading the account given by that dreamy paper of the arrival of the *Niagara* at the Southwest Spit—not Plum-Gut. The *Herald* must have employed an inexperienced clairvoyant to look after the anticipated ship, to save the expense of employing a news collector. The ingenious reasons given by the *Herald* for the *Niagara's* lying twenty-four hours outside the harbor, were really the best part of its news; the boldness of making Capt. HUDSON, the Commander of the *Niagara*, guilty of keeping his ship in a dangerous position, lest he should, by coming into port, disturb the sanctity of the Sabbath, was really worthy of a spiritual neophyte. However complimentary it might be to Capt. HUDSON's religious scruples, that officer would hardly be willing to have an act attributed to him which would be likely to subject him to a court-martial. There were a few innocent people who, on the strength of the *Herald's* announcement, ran down to the Battery to see the *Niagara* come up; but, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the Sandy Hook Telegraph announced that she had not yet been in sight. She had not been reported at the time of our going to press. The cause of her detention is probably foggy weather.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

American Vessels in Matanzas—Mortality Among American Seamen—The African Slave-trade and the Coolie-trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Saturday, July 31, 1858.

The United States brig *Dolphin*, Capt. MAFFITT, communicated with the American Consul of our port yesterday; all well on board.

The sickness in this harbor and city continues with unabated fatality; the American shipping, particularly, suffering very severely.

The following American vessels are in port: Schooner *Pocahontas*, of New-York; schooner *Demill*, of New-York; brig *Hope*, of New-York; brig *Martha Post*, of New York; brig *Fannie*, of Whiting, Me.; brig *Model*, of Boston; bark *John Aules*, of Portland; brig *Adela*, of Charleston.

The bark *Florida* sailed this morning for Philadelphia, and the ship *Europe* for New-Orleans.

Below I give a list of the American captains who have died of yellow fever: June 14, Capt. LORENZO D. GOSLIN; June 22, Capt. THOS. SAUNDERS, ship *Sparkling Wave*, Boston; June 25, Capt. B. B. DAVIS, bark *M. D. Hammond*, Boston; June 25, Capt. A. WHITE, brig *Grover Worthington*, New-York; June 25, WM. BURNS, bark *Wyandotte*, New-York; besides a number of mates and seamen, whose names I could not learn.

In thirty years the Island of Cuba has not been so generally affected. There is not a port in the whole Island that is entirely free from the yellow fever.

The Slave-trade has received a momentary check in Havana, through the activity of Mr. SAVAGE, the American Consul; but all other ports of Cuba are in the constant receipt of slaves; and the general success, for the last twelve months, has sharpened the appetites of the adventurous dealers in this unlawful traffic. It will never be checked until Spain is true to herself, the laws of humanity, and those international treaties that have compromised her to an active participation in the abolishment of this abominable trade.

The Coolie-trade, as now organized and developed, is unquestionable and perpetual Slavery. Coolies are first kidnapped, in various ways, packed, like sheep, into crowded ships, and conveyed to any slave port the shippers may direct; and there the unfortunate survivors are sold, without consultation, to the highest bidders, for eight years, or, truly speaking for life, as a recent law, in Cuba, has added eight years more to the term of contract, and another law orders that coolies who have served out their terms shall promptly leave the Island or return to bondage. As it is known that they will be without means at the expiration of their terms of service, the law can be viewed in but one light, that of aiming at legalized perpetual servitude.

The African Slave-trade is properly anathematized by all christendom, and yet it is, in all its characteristics, but mild in enormities compared with the Coolie bondage, or *free emigration*—a bondage deprived of that positive ownership which would insure regard for *personal property*, and consequently sufficient care and humanity, to superinduce some of those corresponding affinities of feeling and interest as exists between master and slave in the Southern portion of the United States.

CARDENAS, Thursday, Aug. 5, 1858.

This place is very sickly. The yellow fever and small-pox number their daily victims, particularly among the shipping.

The ship *Crusader*, recently from Havana, has the yellow fever on board; and the surgeon of the United States brig *Dolphin*, now off the harbor, visited the sick and left medicines and directions with the captain until the sick could be sent to the hospital.

All are well on board the United States brig *Dolphin*. She sails for Sagua La Grande on the 6th inst.

H.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—There were but two arrivals at the Lower Station to-day, one of which was the brig *Mazatlan*, from Cardenas July 29. When one day out, the Captain SAMUEL DODGE, of Booth Bay, died, and the vessel returned to port to bury him, and procure another Captain, which having been done, she sailed again Aug. 21; had some heavy weather off Hatteras Coming in the Hook, this morning, DAVID LONG, of Detroit, a seaman, died, and was brought up to the Upper Station for burial.

The brig *J. Harris*, from Ponce, P. R, all well; detained for action of Health Officer.

The steamship *Columbia*, BERRY, from Charleston arrived at the Upper Station this morning, and was detained for fumigation, &c.

West India Emancipation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of the TIMES, 11th inst., on the results of negro emancipation in the British West Indies, you remark: "All we know is derived from the results of the flying visits and cursory observations of fiery partisans." I have myself wished to see some able hand take the pen, and, from mature observation and experience in these Islands, give his sentiments to the public here. In absence of this, I beg to present you with a few lines on the subject, which you may deem worthy a place in your valuable paper.

Having resided for fourteen years on one of these Islands, and coming in daily contact with the people, and by business and other ways having had opportunity of studying the progress of things during that period, I think I have a pretty correct idea of the results of emancipation there. I would say, then, first, as to the reduction in the value of property, in town and country, that is a fact that can't be disputed. When I went to the Island any kind of property could easily be sold at fair prices, whereas when I left it could not be sold, or, if sold, the owner had to be content with one-quarter or one-fifth of its value. Fine estates, that cost $150,000, having stock, works and houses for owner managers and laborers, all complete, were parted with for $20,000, or given up to parties who had claims on them to that amount. But that this state of things was occasioned by emancipation I do not believe. You are no doubt aware that there was formerly a considerable duty on sugars, the produce of foreign parts, which formed a protection to the British planter, and enabled him to obtain a better price for his produce than in a freer market, and this extra price was just about the profit he had from cultivation of the article. When this protection was withdrawn, at the time when the Home Government adopted the Free-trade policy, it mattered not how fine his estate, or how large his crop, so long as it took all he got for the sugars to pay for its cultivation and manufacture. This was just the condition they were left in by the operation of the Free-trade laws. Many of the proprietors had partially mortgaged their estates, and others had purchased with such burdens upon them, which they felt light, and could easily have either paid off or continued to meet the interest without difficulty, while the former laws continued. But now they could neither make a living nor pay the interest, so that they had to sell or give up their property for one-quarter or one-fifth of its value. You can easily understand how unfortunate and unfavorable this was to the progress of these Islands and their lately-emancipated people. The planter was compelled to try to get his work done at the lowest possible rate, that he might keep hold of his property and live. This bore hard upon the people. The amount of a day's wages was reduced to an average of 12½ cents. For this sum he was expected to dig with a hoe 300 cane holes, measuring three feet square and one and a half feet deep, breaking at the same time all the hard clods left after the rough plowing by the oxen. What but discontent and indifference to labor, whenever it was possible, could result from such a state of things? Accordingly, by partially working on the estates, and the balance of their time picking up some wood or a bundle of grass, or a basket of wild fruit, or pilfering a few canes, they found it more easy to make a living, for they got as much for a few sticks or fruit in the town as they could make by half a day's toil in the field. This arrangement, however, did not suit the planter, for he required the labor, though he could not fairly pay them; but, as he had no power to compel them to work, he was obliged to look to other quarters for a supply. They imported a few Irish, but they were soon found incapable of standing the toil in that climate, as they sickened and died. They tried a good many poor people from Madeira, but they also soon took sick and many died, and all of the balance who could tried anything else but what they were brought to the Island to engage in, and many, by industry and economy, bettered themselves and kept small shops. You may ask, is it not possible, then, for free labor to compete with slave labor in the raising of the produce of these Islands? I answer that I think the free labor can produce crops as cheaply as the slave, and obtain a fair remuneration for this labor at the same time; but things must be managed in a different way from what they now are. It is a fact that was but too clear to me that the whites, who had all the power, and held nearly all the property, made it their study to keep the colored only in the capacity of laborers; they did not desire to see the day when the colored man had accumulated property, and by education had a right to an equal place, political and social, with themselves. They studied to pursue no policy that would lead to that result. If public land was to be sold, it must be sold in lots beyond the means of the common people; and I have heard it in the House contended that by letting them purchase small spots of land the large proprietors would lose their services. Again, though by experiments that I have known tried, I think that, by giving the laborer an interest in the crop proportionate to the extent of the crop, it would prove profitable to both parties—planter and laborer. It would make the latter more diligent and faithful, and in the end mutual gains and mutual interests would generate good feeling and confidence between both. But it is, I fear, not soon to be put in practice, as the white man won't condescend to occupy the place of a partner, in any shape, with the colored man. That the people would soon accumulate property, and rise into respectable positions, if they had any fair chance, I am sure. About the years '40–'42 sugars were bringing good prices, and the planters were thereby induced to give better wages to raise large crops. The average wages then would be about 50 cents per day, and with this moderate amount they fast bought up small spots of ground where they were to be had, and built on them small homes for themselves, and furnished in a much better way than they had previously been. At that time a number of considerable villages were formed; and had they continued to get as much for their labor, or near it, they would have been, I think, this day, in a position that would have kept shut the mouth of every opponent of Freedom. Amid all the disadvantages surrounding them, there are men coming from among them equal to any white man, both as to talent and respectability, in his business in public situations, and in the Ministry. Besides the present Sub-Treasurer of the Island, who was unanimously chosen by the merchants as Treasurer on the death of the late one, and would have been but that the home government did not know their wishes till the new one was appointed, and was a slave in youth, then a number of colored members in Assembly, intelligent, and fill the office efficiently and respectably. Only let capital and fair play be given to the people, and it will be proved very soon that Slavery and its results, and not the labor of the man, is the cause of that ruin. It is of no use to say that in Africa, where they may be free, they are but savages. Our forefathers were savages till Providence sent civilization to them. Yours, respectfully,

EMANCIPATOR.

Honor to Whom Honor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of this morning, I observe a letter from Mr. FORREST SHEPHERD, in which he says: "I notice that Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE is apparently in the background in reference to the *first* practical working of the Magnetic Telegraph." He then adds, (what is *theoretically* correct,) "Your object as a public journalist is, of course, to present as near as possible the *truth*, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Then, after denying the merit of originating the idea of the telegraph, or the practical demonstration of its use, to Professor HENRY, or to Dr. JACKSON, he concludes, in effect, that Professor MORSE, as the original inventor, is entitled to all the credit, &c., which he has received for his connection with that great work, and adds, 'If I am in error in reference to the above statement, I beg to be corrected."

I think Mr. SHEHPERD is in error in claiming for Mr. MORSE, as he does by implication, that he (Mr. M.) first "demonstrated the possibility of transmitting a current over long distances," and that Mr. S. will perhaps feel obliged by a compliance with his petition to be corrected.

My object is singly the ascertainment of truth, and *for this purpose only*, I venture to affirm:

First—That neither Mr. MORSE, Mr. HENRY, Mr. JACKSON, nor any other *living* man is the original inventor or demonstrator of the great principle of the Electric Telegraph—that is, of the instantaneous transmission of an electric impulse along an insulated wire, for an unlimited distance; and,

Second—That the demonstration of most of the essential principles of this instrument was made and their application to a great extent indicated by a body of scientific men in England more than a century ago, and published at that time extensively, and in full detail, in a scientific work of great reputation; and that since then, these details have been extracted and republished, with many progressive improvements in books which are in general use, and were so long anterior to Mr. MORSE's attempts.

Assuming the correctness of the above assertions, it is evident that this knowledge has *long been common* property, of which Mr. MORSE, when contriving the *few simple* steps which constitute his improvement, had as much right as any other person to avail himself, and probably did so.

I have neither taste nor time for controversy, being a manufacturer pressed with business. I do not pretend to be a scientific man, and do not expect therefore that this communication will be noticed; but, if any one thinks proper to deny the positions above laid down by me, I will try to *make* time enough to demonstrate them, for

"*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*" S.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.,
Friday, Aug. 13, 1858.

ONE PUBLIC LIBRARY OPEN.—We are requested to state that the Library of the New-York Historical Society is not now closed. It is open during the Summer from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and during the Winter from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. It was closed but one week.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT PORTCHESTER.—The elegant edifice which has just been completed for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Portchester in Westchester County was dedicated last Sunday. At a very early hour the members of the church, with a very large number of friends, gathered to witness the interesting ceremony; and at the time appointed for commencing the proceedings, the building was crowded with one of the largest and most respectable audiences that had ever been assembled in the village. The services were commenced by the Rev. G. S. GILBERT, (the Pastor of the Church,) who read a portion of the 6th chapter of the 2d Chronicles. The venerable Bishop JANE then preached a sermon from the text: "*For we are laborers with God.*"—1 Corinthians, iii. 9. At the conclusion of which, the dedicatory prayer was offered by the Bishop, the congregation all standing. Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Mr. GILBERT and LEWIS B. LODER, Esq. The Rev. Pastor gave a statement of the cost of the Church, and the amount of its present debt, from which it appeared that the whole expense of the building (exclusive of the bell and furniture of the Church) was $7,521 22, and that the amount already realized from subscriptions was about $4,500, leaving the Trustees in debt about $3,000. It was proposed to secure one-half of this indebtedness by subscriptions and contributions from those who were present at the dedication—and this proposition was well received, for at the close of the morning services, it was announced that the sum of $780 had been collected. In the afternoon, the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. MILBURN—and the amount then received was about $260. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. CROOK officiated, and a further sum of about $200 was secured, making in all a little more than $1,200 received during the day, towards the payment of the Church debt.

The building is a beautiful structure of the Romanesque style of architecture, with a spire one hundred and sixty feet high. The site is near the Northern entrance to the village, at the foot of the hill on the King-street road, and in view of the travelers on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, North of the station at Portchester. From this point the Church presents an imposing appearance. It is forty-five feet in width and seventy feet in depth: and it was built under the direction of ARZA TYLER, Esq., of the best material, and in the most substantial manner. The interior is finished in perfect keeping with the style of architecture which the building is intended to represent. The ceilings and wall back of the pulpit are delicately painted in fresco, as is also the organ gallery. There are eighty pews in the body of the Church, capable of seating comfortably about 600 persons. In the centre, directly over the main aisle, there is suspended a magnificent chandelier, which will light the whole Church. Its cost was about $150.

A superb bell, weighing 1,185 ℔s. (the gift of LEWIS B. LODER, Esq.,) fills its place in the belfry. The total cost of the Church and furniture, including the bell and chandelier, is upwards of $10,000.

Brooklyn Items.

THE GOLD-STREET SHOOTING CASE—A REMARKABLE JURY.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of JAMES MCCLOSKEY, who was shot by ALEXANDER JAMESON in Gold-street, on the 5th of July last, reassembled yesterday afternoon, when the following additional testimony was taken:

John Lee sworn—Was standing in a shop opposite where the affray occurred; saw deceased have Jameson by the hair of the head and three men beating him—Jameson; Jameson was about six feet from deceased when he fired the pistol; heard Jameson say as he fired, "Here you go, Scabby;" did not hear McCloskey say anything. In answer to a question put by a Juror witness said that Jameson might have got away without using his pistol.

Margaret Ruper sworn—Saw the affray; three men were beating Jameson; he ran on the sidewalk and McCloskey after him with a brick-bat, when Jameson shot him; saw him take the pistol from another man; deceased had hold of a post with one hand and the brick in the other when the pistol was fired; the arm with the brick was in a threatening attitude.

John Amerman, sworn—On the day of the affray, went to Jardin's barber-shop with Jameson, Wallace, Taws and Wilson, between twelve and one o'clock; stayed there some time, when Jameson said he wanted to go to Hoboken with his wife; were invited into the saloon adjoining the barber's-shop and kept by the same man, to take a drink, when another party came in; the first of the affray I saw, one of the Gavins struck Wilson, and then some one struck Wallace senseless with the leg of a stool; McCloskey ran towards Jameson and said, "You son of a b—h, I want you; witness was knocked down and was kicked by several persons; as he was getting up a man put a pistol in his hand to protect himself; then stood in the door with the intention of going out, and was hit several times with brickbats; most of the party had got outside by this time; some one (witness does not know who) took the pistol from him, and shortly after heard the report, he made the remark that they were murdering Jameson.

Patrick Gavin sworn—Was with the McCloskey party in Jardin's saloon; some fellows were mussing, and saw Jameson taken out by his crowd; Wilson said I had struck Jameson, and he made a rush at me; the row then became general, and the Jameson party fired tumblers at us; saw John McCloskey and Jameson fighting on the sidewalk; saw Ammerman have a pistol; Jameson took it from him, saying, "Give me the pistol, and I'll shoot him;" he pointed the muzzle at McClosky, and said, "Scabby, your time's come." Witness saw McCloskey have Jameson down, and supposes that he struck and kicked Jameson; the Jameson party commenced the fight.

Adam Schorer swore that three or four persons attacked Jameson, and that McCloskey had a brick-bat in his hand when shot.

Andrew Stillwell testified to the affray in the saloon.

This closed the testimony in the case. The Jury after consulting half an hour made the following return,—verdict it is not:

That the said James McCloskey came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of Alexander Jameson, said wound having been inflicted on the 5th day of July last past. And the Jurors further say that five of the Jurors believe the same justifiable, while three dissent.

This leaves Jameson still at large upon his own recognizance, but it is optional with the Coroner to hold him to bail or not.

BASE BALL.—NASSAU *vs.* PASTIME.—These Clubs played a match on Wheat Hill, Williamsburg yesterday afternoon. It was well contested, and resulted in a victory for the Pastimes. The score stood—Nassau, 28 runs; Pastime, 37 runs. About a thousand persons witnessed the match.

THE FASHION BASE-BALL MATCH TO-DAY.—The Brooklyn Nine have made some changes in their men and their positions. MANOLT, of the Eckford Club, takes the place of HOLDER, who has sprained his ankle, and PRICE, of the Atlantic, takes the place of BURR.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB.—This is the appropriate name of a Club just formed, for the purpose of practising both base ball and cricket, and other out-door and in-door athletic games.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Mr. FRANK CHURCH, residing in Willoughby-street, near Jay, was thrown from a carriage on Fulton-avenue, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately escaped with a few bruises. He was taken to his residence by Officer FROST, of the Deputy Superintendent's office.

RESCUED.—WM. MURRAY, of No. 139 Cherry street, New-York, fell into the East River at the foot of Washington-street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and would have been drowned but for a friendly hand extended by THOMAS CAMPBELL.

BOAT ACCIDENT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a sail-boat containing one gentleman, was run into by one of the Peck-slip ferry-boats and capsized. The occupant was rescued.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of this Board will be held to-night to take some action relative to the arrival of the *Niagara*, and the reception of Capt. HUDSON.

Highway Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Miss ELLEN BIRDSALL, a girl of 13 years, was passing along Fulton-street, near Market-street, when a missile was thrown. She, turning to see from whence it came, was struck a blow in the face by a boy about 14 years of age, who at the same time snatched a roll of 50 pennies from her, and was about making off with his booty, when a gentleman caught him in the act, chastised him, and then let him go. The boy is an old offender. He will be arrested. The gentleman alluded to will confer a favor by leaving his address at No. 4 York-street, Brooklyn. W. H. B.

Suicide from Spiritualism.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* says: "The sad termination of the life of Mr. WILLIS UPSON, of this city, by his own hand, on Saturday afternoon of last week, struck his fellow-citizens with astonishment, and awakened universal sympathy—for he was a useful man, of upright character, and a good citizen and father. From current circumstances, he must have made away with himself between 4 and 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon—his wife having left him at home at 4—the last time he was seen by her alive. On her return, an hour later, he was absent, but supposing that he had gone about his usual business at the factory, no alarm was created until late in the evening, when, finding him still absent, she communicated her fears to the neighbors, who instituted an unsuccessful search for his whereabouts. The investigation was pursued the next morning, when, about 8 o'clock, on passing a small brick building near the house, designed for a smoke-house, one of those in search thought he saw the shadow of a human form by looking obliquely through the window. On examining the door it was found to be locked inside, the key remaining in the lock. Means were taken to open the door, when a spectacle presented itself too ghastly to relate. Suspended from a rafter there hung the lifeless body—the spirit had departed to Him who gave it.

A Jury of Inquest was immediately summoned by JOHN W. SMITH, Esq., WILLARD SPENCER, Esq., acting as Coroner. After carefully weighing the circumstances and the evidence, the Jury returned the following verdict:

NEW HAVEN COUNTY, ss.
WATERBURY, August 8, 1858.

The undersigned Jurors, being duly impanneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of WILLIS UPSON, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the cause and manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of said deceased, and considered the evidence given to us, do, on our oaths, say: The said WILLIS UPSON came to his death by hanging, by his own hand, with a rope—the cause, mental aberration; whereof we subscribe our names:

A. G. Rockwell, M. D., foreman, Wm. Brown, L. W. Coe, Charles Partree, Robert K. Brown, L. D. Smith, S. B. Minor, S. B. Hopkins, Charles E. Seymour, George W. Welton, E. Turner, Cornelius W. Turner.

We are aware of the delicacy which hangs over such a melancholy transaction, involving as it does the feelings of the surviving relatives. But when an individual standing so fair in the community—a man of competent means, and occupying an eligible and highly responsible position in one of our largest manufacturing establishments, thus mysteriously and voluntarily rushes into the presence of his Maker, apparently without any real cause, we are naturally led to exclaim, "Alas for human nature!" nor are we satisfied to pass over the sad occurrence either lightly or without some effort to fathom the origin of the mystery. In the case before us there is not the least doubt of the utter derangement of the mental organization of the deceased. Nor was it the thing of to-day, but it had been gradually growing upon him for years, months, and days. Those concerned in business with him, and others of his intimate acquaintance, have long been aware of his occasional indications of mental depression, though not to an alarming extent.

There is a long history connected with this case, but we have neither inclination or room to unveil it here. Suffice it to say, that the modern illusion called "Spiritualism," lays at the foundation of the victim's destruction. He had himself, within the past few months, began to see its fallacy, and so informed some of his confidential friends, expressing his intention of abandoning it altogether, and had done so to some extent.

A Jeremy Diddler at Niagara Falls.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Some days since, a fine-looking and gentlemanly man, tolerably advanced in years, arrived at the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, with a female companion, and put upon the register the name of "Dr. H. W. P. JUNIUS and lady," from Lexington, Ky. In short, the Doctor wanted it understood that he was a Southern gentleman, traveling at the North for health and recreation during the months in which the torrid climate of the sunny spot he called his home made a residence there disagreeable. The Doctor flourished at the International exceedingly, and was looked upon as a gentleman of distinction. But a great misfortune presently overtook the Doctor. Just as he and his lady were about to leave for a tour to the East, and a visit in turn at all the fashionable watering-places, some rascal entered his room at the International, and robbed him of all the spare cash he had with him, amounting to $300, all of it in $10 notes. Of course the Doctor was reduced to very great straits, and in his extremity applied to Mr. OSBURN, the popular host of the International, for aid. The Doctor had no cash, it is true, but his credit was good, and as he was anxious to carry out the original design of his journey, he would make a draft on a bank at Louisville, Kentucky, for $250, which Mr. OSBURN could cash, retaining enough to satisfy the Doctor's bill. To this the obliging landlord assented, but, unfortunately, he was a little short, and in order to purchase the Doctor's draft, it was necessary to give his check for $70 on a Bank in Lockport. The Doctor made no objection, and having received the amount of his $250 draft, including the $70 check, and less the amount of his bill, departed for Saratoga, with his lady. This was last Saturday, we believe.

So far every thing was as "straight as a string," but it now occurred to Mr. OSBURN to telegraph to the Louisville Bank, in order to ascertain how the doctor's account stood. The reply was that no such man was known at the institution, and in hot haste a dispatch was sent by Mr. OSBURN to the bank at Lockport, on which he had drawn his check for $70, not to pay the money. The doctor hadn't been quite smart enough, and it was not till Wednesday that he made his appearance at the counter of the bank and presented the check. He was detained, and intelligence of his arrest sent to Niagara Falls, whence an officer came down on the next train, and escorted the distinguished Southerner to the Falls yesterday morning.

The doctor's lady wasn't with him at Lockport. He had been to Buffalo, it seems, and left her at a hotel there while he went to Lockport to get the check cashed. We are sorry to say that circumstances are strong against the Doctor. Although he alleged to the officer yesterday that his Doctorship was of Divinity, and not of Medicine, so little respect was shown to his cloth that he was locked up like any common rogue. It was ascertained that, notwithstanding his eminent position in Lexington, he was unable to tell the names of any of the prominent citizens of that place, and some Simon Pure Kentucky gentlemen from that vicinity, who happen to be staying at the Falls just now, were found to be as ignorant of the existence of such a clergyman, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. P. JUNIUS, as he was of his own city. It is much to be feared that the "Reverend" Doctor will have to go to the State Prison unless he can show a cleaner record than he has been able to do as yet.

Relics of the Last Century.

From the Philadelphia Press.

By invitation of a friend, we visited the establishment in Arch-street, to take a look at some old relics of an exceedingly interesting character. The site of the building now used for business is one of the oldest in the city; the original deed, which was shown us, being dated in the year 1737, and the old edifice which originally occupied the spot, had never, until recently, passed from the possession of its original owners. It had been occupied as a private dwelling, and was long an object of much interest. The chimney-piece, in the style of many old dwellings, was ornamented with pictured tiles, some twenty-five of which have been carefully preserved in frames, and are now in the counting room of the establishment. They have the mark of "SADLER, Liverpool," and bear date in the beginning of the last century, while as specimens of art, they must, at that period, have ranked high, being fully equal to any of the wood engravings of that era. In style, they would have done no discredit to the pencil of HOGARTH or CRUIKSHANK, some of them being more than ordinarily provocative of mirth, and a few rather gross in character for the fastidious taste of the present age. Among the most amusing is a group representing a scene in which a parson is on a tour for the collection of his tithes. The farmer is in the act of presenting a pig—the tenth, of course—while the "guid wife," in the same spirit of awarding to him the full share of his dues, is in the act of awarding her tenth baby as tithes to the parson. From the "bairn" the over-fed and pompous-looking parson turns with a scowl of disgust, while for the pig he seems to have a peculiar hankering. A tooth-pulling scene; a see-sawing adventure, in which a malicious youth has thrown from her balance his lassie, and is eyeing with malicious smile, which passes for commiseration, her recumbent position, and several others are equally interesting.

As a collection, these tiles are decided curiosities, and are most appropriately cherished and preserved. The art of thus drawing upon porcelain is said to be lost, having died with SADLER, the inventor of the process. We remember to have seen, several years since, tiles somewhat similar, in the old Arnold mansion, as it was called, near the banks of the Schuylkill and Point Pleasant; but in artistic finish they were vastly inferior to the specimens of which we now speak. The old Arnold mansion, having been used so frequently for pleasure parties, was shorn of nearly, if not quite all, these relics, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether there have been any preserved by the proprietor, not only as connecting links between the present and the past, but as samples of an art now unknown.

STRANGE PROCEEDING—MURDERER TURNED LOOSE.—The Pittsburg *True Press* says: "Some of our readers may recollect the cold blooded murder of a Pittsburgher, named JOSEPH MCINTYRE, on board the steamer *Vicksburg*, near Baton Rouge, La., on the 31st of May last, while he was on his way to this city—having been to New-Orleans upon a coal-boat trip. The murderer was a noted outlaw, named ANDREW STONE, and so atrocious was the homicide, that it was with difficulty that the officers of the boat could save the passengers from lynching the perpetrator. He was spared summary punishment, and carefully guarded until the boat arrived at Louisville, where he was committed to jail, to await the action of the authorities of Louisiana. From a private letter, addressed to WM. P. ALLISON, Esq., of Courtneville, and written by T. D. LEWIS, of Baton Rouge, from Louisville, we learn that STONE has been turned out of jail, and is now at large. Mr. LEWIS had obtained a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana, and upon arriving at Louisville, he found it necessary to obtain the signature of the Governor of Kentucky, before he could obtain the custody of the prisoner. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., LEWIS visited Frankfort, and obtaining the necessary documents, returned to Louisville and demanded the prisoner. The authorities refused to give STONE up, unless he was identified as the man called for in the requisition. This LEWIS was prepared to prove, but the absence of the Judge of the Circuit Court prevented him from so doing. He was assured, however, by the Chief of Police, and Jailor, that STONE would be retained in jail.

On Thursday evening, Mr. LEWIS started, with a gentleman, for Grayson Springs, to appear before the Circuit Judge, and prove the prisoner's identity. On Saturday evening, LEWIS returned to Louisville, and to his utter astonishment found that STONE had been released. He had been committed for sixty days, but his time was not up until the evening of the day of his release—and he was set at liberty in the morning, upon the demand of his attorney. Mr. LEWIS is determined to investigate the matter fully, and ascertain by what authority this heartless murderer has been suffered to go unwhipt of justice. The laws of Kentucky must be stringent indeed if they required the discharge of such an offender at a moment of time when a requisition from another State was fully completed and when a few hours of time would have effected his safe keeping for trial.

Mr. LEWIS will have the matter fully investigated, and in the meantime he will use every effort in his power for the arrest of the murderer."

The Dickens Scandal Again.

The following letters are in circulation among the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Dickens. They speak for themselves:

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE,
LONDON, W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

MY DEAR ARTHUR: You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show it to any one who wishes to do me right, or to any one who may have been misled into doing me wrong.

Faithfully, &c., C. D.

To ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.

TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK-SQUARE,
LONDON, W. E., Tuesday, May 25, 1858.

MRS. DICKENS and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together who had a greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to us both than a servant,) who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is in MRS. DICKENS' confidence and in mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness, in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation but MRS. DICKENS' sister GEORGINE HOGARTH. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser and companion. In the manly consideration towards MRS. DICKENS, which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her, that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt, who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and toiled and came again to prevent a separation between MRS. DICKENS and me. MRS. DICKENS has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion in the house—never more strongly than within these last twelve months.

For some years past MRS. DICKENS has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away, and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labors—more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as a wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that we must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together "in appearance."

At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by FORSTER that, even for their sakes, it would surely be better to re-construct and re-arrange their unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with MRS. DICKENS, as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. MRS. DICKENS wished to add on her part, MARK LEMON, and did so. On Saturday last LEMON wrote to FORSTER that MRS. DICKENS "gratefully and thankfully accepted" the terms I proposed to her.

Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if MRS. DICKENS were a lady of distinction, and I a man of fortune. The remaining part of them are easily described—my eldest son to live with MRS. DICKENS and take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house—both my girls and all my children but the eldest son, to live with me, in the continued companionship of their aunt GEORGINE, for whom they have all the tenderest affection that I have ever seen amongst young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared for many years,) upon my affection, respect and gratitude, than anybody in this world.

I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here, can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation, so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable. There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us—my eldest son and I are one, as to it all.

Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very differently of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and indeed to my personal knowledge) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat her name—I honor it too much. Upon my soul and honor, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own dear daughters. Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. DICKENS, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her in her better moments to repose in my truthfulness.

On this head again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear.

C. D.

May 29, 1858.

It having been stated to us that in reference to the differences which have resulted in the separation of Mr. and Mrs. CHAS. DICKENS, certain statements have been circulated that such differences are occasioned by circumstances deeply affecting the moral character of Mr. DICKENS and compromising the reputation and good name of others, we solemnly declare that we now disbelieve such statements. We know that they are not believed by Mrs. DICKENS, and we pledge ourselves on all occasions to contradict them, as entirely destitute of foundation.

[Here follow the signatures of Mrs. HOGARTH and her youngest daughter.] D. J. A.

"The Capture of the Algerine Admiral."—"The Fourth a Glorious Day in the History of our Nation."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since you have been polite enough to admit my communication on the above subject to your columns, to which a reply was published by your anonymous correspondent J. L. D., who, by a sort of special pleading, attempts to defeat facts, which at all times are mighty and will prevail, permit me again to trouble you on the subject, and to place a shot in the hull of your *Incognito*, "between wind and water;" and if he receives a raking fire "fore and aft," it is his own fault and not mine, as his pertinacity has invited it;—and I hope *he* will be careful hereafter of "the truth of history"—especially "*chronological history*"—of which he "*believes me ignorant*." I wish, Mr. Editor, that he would fight openly, under his own flag, and not from *behind a Barricade*, so that I might respectfully invite him to call and read the documentary proof in my possession, to satisfy him that I am right; I have no doubt the gentleman honestly thinks himself so, and hence made the "*chonological*" (historical) error. But we are all mortals, and liable to err.

I now say that, laying aside "the capture of the Admiral"—which *was not on* "*the 4th of July*, 1815"—as asserted by him; NEITHER WAS "The peace with the Dey of Algiers" *made* '*and finished*" *on any* of our glorious *Fourths of July*; but IT WAS *made, signed*, and "*finished* on Friday, *the thirtieth* (30th) day OF JUNE, 1815, signed by the Dey of Algiers at his Palace at 11 o'clock of *said thirtieth* of June, 1815, and brought on board the flag-ship *Guerriere*, forty-four guns, anchored in the roads of Algiers, 12 M., *of same day*,—in the Royal Barge, by Mr. *Noddeling*, the Consul General of Sweden, (who acted as mediator,) and *then* and *there* the *said treaty was signed* and *sealed* by Commodore DECATUR and WM. SHALER, on behalf of the United States, as plenipotentiaries,—so that, Mr. Editor, J. L. D. had better strike his flag, and not fight against *truth* and impossibilities, and come at once from behind his cover.

The published treaty referred to, (a printed copy of which I now transmit to you, Mr. Editor, for inspection) runs thus: "*Treaty with Algiers*"—"*Whereas*, a treaty of peace and amity between the United States of America and his Highness *Omar Bashaw*, Dey of Algiers, *was made and concluded* at Algiers on *the thirtieth* (30th) day of JUNE, 1815, by STEPHEN DECATUR and WILLIAM SHALER, citizens of the United States, on the part of the United States, and said OMAR BASHAW, Dey of Algiers—and *it was duly signed and sealed*, (*then*) by the said parties, in the words following—to wit:" Then follows 22 sections, or articles, which were ratified by the Senate, and "*proclaimed*," as above quoted, by President MADISON on the 26th December, 1815. Mr. Editor, on *the thirtieth June*, 1815 then, "*It is finished*"—"*It is finished*"—SIC "*consummated*"—and *not upon* the glorious *Fourth* of July—J. L. D. to the contrary notwithstanding.*

J. B. NONES.

AUGUST 16th, 1858.

* See United States Statutes at large. Vol. 8, p. 224.

Parson Brownlow Up—He Gives an "Opinion as is an Opinion."

Parson BROWNLOW'S last paper contains the following racy correspondence:

WAR TRACE, Tenn., July 28, 1858.

MR. W. G. BROWNLOW—*Sir:* After considering your course through life, as a gentleman and a politician, I am forced to say that you are the grandest rascal, and the grandest liar out of hell. Acknowledge the receipt of this, and you will oblige yours, &c.,

T. W. RICH.

KNOXVILLE, July 31, 1858.

MR. T. W. RICH:—I have your note of the 28th inst., setting forth your very unfavorable opinion of me.

You are the *quack Doctor* who ran for the Legislature in Wilson County, on the Democratic ticket, and in consequence of your bad morals, and want of integrity and talents, was unable to carry the strength of your own party, loose as their morals are known to be. After this defeat you removed to the County of Bedford, and settled at War Trace, where you have acquired quite a reputation by your visits to the "Grapevine Inn," and the nocturnal meetings you hold with your Democratic associates, both male and female. It is said you there have all things in common, including your liquor, and that you are carrying out Democratic principles in more ways than one. Your custom of not paying your debts, of drinking mean whiskey to excess, of keeping bad company, both male and female, and lying upon and abusing your betters, has induced decent men to avoid you. I am pleased to learn that you make it a daily business to abuse me. I have managed through life to incur the displeasure of all liars, adulterers, gamblers, drunkards, thieves, and low-down scavengers and by this means satisfied strangers that I am opposed to these classes of men. I would be very sorry to hear of your speaking well of me, as it might lead persons unacquainted with me, to suppose that there is some trait in my character that a *scoundrel* admires!

In thus acknowledging the receipt of your note, I don't want you to infer that I will notice anything else you may say or write, or *stoop* to hold a correspondence with a man of your character.

I am, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Resolutions of the Canadian Parliament against renewing the Hudson's Bay Company's License, adopted Aug. 13, 1858

Resolved, 1. That the approaching termination of the license of trade granted by the Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company, over the Indian territories, a portion of which, in the opinion of the House, Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and presents a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company, and the boundary of Canada on the north and west.

2. That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a half, has, in the opinion of this House, a right to request from the Imperial Government a decision of this question, with the view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to the Imperial Government as to Canada, and which, when unsettled, must prevent the colonization of the country.

3. That the settlement of the boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore this House should address Her Majesty praying that the subject thereof may be forthwith submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Her Privy Council, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the said Charter, or for the maintenance of her rights.

4. That any renewal of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in the opinion of this House, be granted only upon the conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company, (even if their Charter be held valid,) as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by her Majesty's Government, into settlements for colonization, should, as so required, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and control of the said Company; and that her Majesty's Government, or the Governor-General in Council, should be permitted to grant licenses to trade in any portions of the said territories while held by or in occupation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the preservation of the peace; for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits; for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or imposition, and with such other provisions as to her Majesty's Government or to his Excellency in Council may seem advisable.

5. That, in the opinion of this House, Canada should not be called upon to compensate the said Company for any portion of such territory from which they may withdraw or be compelled to withdraw—but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereof on which they have built or improved.

6. That a joint address of both Houses, embodying the foregoing resolutions, be presented to Her Majesty.

The Riviere and Blount Case—Another Installment.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th has the following:

"Some of our cotemporaries, in writing of this curious romance, seem to think the object of the Zouave is *to marry* the subject of his adoration, Miss BLOUNT. This is a mistake. The young lady asserts unqualifiedly that they were lawfully married before they made the tour to New-York, and had lived as man and wife for weeks before the separation. The secret of his pertinacity, then, is simply to *hold on* to the prize already won. The fact of his having another wife in the State of Pennsylvania seems to be, in the present *status* of the case, the only family obstacle to his success.

By the way, we learn that the romantic Captain grew quite chivalrous on the eve of his departure from Savannah. He remarked on board the steamer that fighting was simply a pastime with him, and if any gentleman desired to be amused in that way he was always ready to accommodate him after breakfast hours, as he was generally at leisure the remainder of the day. He would lie over 'till the next steamer to oblige a belligerent—meet him half way, or, rather than be nice about it, go the whole distance himself! Verily, the Zouave is a trump.

According to the Mobile *Mercury* Mrs. BLOUNT still has a weakness for the Captain. The *Mercury* of the 11th says:

A passenger on the *Le Grande* gives us some particulars of the passage of these notable persons down the river. Before the *Le Grande* got under way, Mrs. BLOUNT managed to send off a letter by a cabin boy, to be mailed, addressed to some of DE RIVIERE'S aliases, which had probably been agreed on between them. The Captain smelt a rat, and managed to intercept and detain the suspicious missive. After he had got under way, he informed Col. BLOUNT of what he had done, and proffered to deliver the letter to him. BLOUNT declined receiving it at the time, saying to the Captain, that he felt himself incompetent to manage the affair, and a determination to take no further steps until he arrived at Mobile and consulted with his friends. Our passenger, however, is of opinion that Col. BLOUNT obtained a sight of the letter before he left the boat, as he saw him conversing with the Captain and Clerk, and the three together to go to the hurricane roof, as if to carry on a consultation more uninterruptedly. Mrs. BLOUNT was probably unaware of the detention of her letter. Mrs. BLOUNT confined herself very closely to her state room on the passage. Miss EMILY, however, wouldn't be caged and took the range of the boat as ladies are wont. She seemed sprightly, and hopeful, and self-possessed. It was observed that none of the ladies, and but few of the gentlemen, seemed to be acquainted with her, or, at any rate, to hold any intercourse with her. The three got off the boat at Meaher's Mill and sent to town for a carriage.

ASSAULT UPON A NEWSPAPER REPORTER.—On Friday night, between the hours of 11 and 12, a most dastardly assault was committed upon the person of Mr. ALLEN E. FORRESTER, one of the reporters of this paper, at his own house, and under circumstances of peculiar indignity and outrage. Mr. FORRESTER at the time was sitting in his parlor; his door-bell was rung, and his wife, who answered the summons, found two men on the steps, who desired to speak to her husband in private. Mr. FORRESTER, going to the door to ascertain their business, was immediately and violently assaulted by them, and with difficulty escaped into the house. The screams of the wife, who was a witness of the assault, alarmed the neighborhood, and caused the cowardly assailants to retreat. This affair, together with numerous threats of further violence which have been made against Mr. FORRESTER, have so far operated upon his mind, as to cause him to abandon his situation upon this paper, and leave the city. In so acting he has yielded, we believe, to the representations and entreaties of his family, whose apprehensions have naturally been excited for his personal safety. This is another illustration of the system of violence and intimidation which has been adopted towards this paper and its employes, and of the sort of security which citizens enjoy under the present blessed administration of our municipal affairs. We submit the facts to the candid judgment of an impartial public, without further comment.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

STRAW AND PALM-LEAF PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—At a Convention called by Manufacturers of Straw and Palm-leaf Papers, held at Tammany Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday the 11th of August, 1858, SAML. HANNA being elected Chairman and E. M. COVENTRY Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the great depression in trade, and the ruinously low prices at which straw paper is now sold, and offered in the market, and in consideration of the large amount of capital invested, and the number of persons employed in its manufacture, and the loss to all engaged in the production of wrapping-paper, and believing that any legitimate employment ought to yield a fair remuneration to those engaged therein, and believing that the consumers of this article are not reaping corresponding advantages to the losses sustained by the manufacturers, and believing, also, that the only way to increase the price is to diminish the production and supply. Be it therefore

Resolved, That we deem it advisable to stop our mills for the period of three months from the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of increasing the price to a living profit, and reducing the supply of paper in the market.

Resolved, That a suitable number of persons be appointed as a Committee to confer with those absent, and induce them to comply with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the present Chairman and Secretary be continued in office for the period of one year from this date.

POLITICAL.

Senator Douglas on the Stump—A Scrap of His Early History.

In a speech at Winchester, Ill., delivered on the 7th inst., Mr. DOUGLAS said:

"Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, *without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board.* Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire."

In the course of his speech, alluding to the returns of the last Kansas election, he said:

"From papers which I received on my way up this morning, containing returns from a large portion of the Territory of Kansas, I find that the Lecompton Constitution has been rejected by a majority of more than ten to one. [Great applause.] There have been some men in this State very anxious to know why I did not acquiesce in the English bill, by which the Constitution was referred back to the people of Kansas, and I have said to them uniformly, that while I did not like the form of submission, because I did not think it was fair, just or equal to offer an inducement for the people to vote either one way or the other, yet that the vote taken under that bill would be decisive, and I would cheerfully acquiesce in the settlement of the question. The people of Kansas, as you are aware, have decided against the Lecompton Constitution, and, I am free to say, that, as they have killed it, I most cheerfully acquiesce in the death of Lecompton. [Laughter and cheers.]

Mr. BUCHANAN will now have an opportunity of carrying out his recommendation that the example of Minnesota, in which case Congress required a submission of the Constitution to the people before admission shall be followed in all future cases, in the case of Kansas, and I will stand by him in insisting upon a submission of the Constitution of Kansas to the people of that Territory, thus preventing any controversy like that over the Lecompton Constitution from ever raising again. [Cheers and a voice from an old man, 'STEPHEN, you shall be the next President.']

My friend, I appreciate the kindness of heart which makes you put forth that prediction, but will assure you that it is more important to this country—to your children and to mine—that the great principle which we are now discussing shall be carried out in good faith by the party than it is that I or any other man shall be President of the United States. [Three cheers.] I am also free to say to you that whenever the question arises with me whether I shall be elevated to the Presidency or any other high position, by the sacrifice of my principles, I will stand by my principles and allow the position to take care of itself. [Three cheers.] I have always admired that great sentiment put forth by the illustrious CLAY, that he would rather be right than be President. [Good.] I say to you that I have more pride in my history connected with this great principle of popular sovereignty than I would have in a thousand Presidencies." [Three cheers.]

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met at the City Hall on Monday.

Previously to the meeting it was said it can now be proved that Miss Cross, who died recently from yellow fever, visited one of the infected vessels below Townsend's dock for the purpose, as is alleged, of obtaining a draught of water. Mary Anne Hendricken, the servant of the deceased Miss Cross, and who was in the habit of accompanying Miss Cross in her boating excursions, is now in Hospital, and in a fair way of recovery.

The ship *John N. Genin* was granted a permit to come up to the City on the 23d inst. Permits were granted to the ship *Messenger*, from Sagua la Grande, to come up on the 23d inst.; the ship *N. & J. C. Gillmore*, on the 17th inst.; the bark *Albertina* on the 20th inst; the ship *Ratler* on the 19th inst.; the bark *Cœlia* on the 23d inst., and an application from the bark *Louis Bliss* was referred to the Health Officer, with power.

The steamer *Philadelphia* was ordered to have her passengers and luggage sent to the City, after ventilation of the latter.

The Commission then adjourned.

Coroner's Inquests.

DEATH OF A SAILOR FROM SUPPOSED VIOLENCE.—JAMES REYNOLDS, the sailor formerly of the ship *Gallatin*, of Boston—a report of whose *ante-mortem* examination appeared in Monday's TIMES—died yesterday at the City Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday on the body. JOHN JONES, employed as a seaman on board the same ship at the time of the alleged violence towards the deceased by BAKER, the first mate, corroborated the statement made by REYNOLDS. A *post-mortem* examination of the body disclosed a large cancerous tumor in the abdomen, and several ulcers. The examining physician gave it as his opinion that, although the cancer was the immediate cause of death, it might have been induced or hastened by the violence received. A verdict was rendered in accordance with this statement. A warrant has already been issued for the arrest of BAKER, the mate, but he is said to be on board the *Gallatin*, on her way to China. The deceased was 23 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

PRIVATE WATCHMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of THOMAS MCCONNELL, a private watchman, who has been missing since Wednesday last, was found yesterday in the water, foot of Pier No. 3 North River. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body, and no marks of violence being found, a verdict of "Supposed accidental drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—A Frenchman, named RUDOLPH SIGER, was found dead in his bed Sunday night at No. 50 Franklin-street. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday on the body and the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from congestion of the brain." The deceased was a bookkeeper and 60 years of age.

FATAL CAMPHENE CASUALTY.—An inquest was held yesterday, at No. 86 Roosevelt-street, upon the body of ADELAIDE LOMBART, three years of age, who died from burns received last Tuesday evening. A servant girl was filling a lighted lamp with camphene when the lamp exploded, burning the little girl so badly that she died of the wounds thus received. Verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM SUN-STROKE.—MARY JANE MCDAGS, a poor Irish woman, fell dead yesterday in the Park, from the effects of a sun-stroke. Coroner CONNERY held an inquest on the body, and a verdict was awarded of "Death from *coup de soleil*, superinduced by debility."

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☞ Hill's Hair-Dye 4s. a Box, Black or Brown.—Best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; WILLIAMS, Newark, N. J., and all Druggists in the United States.

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MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HUSTED.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 16, at the Congregational Church, by the Rev. Joel H. Linsley, JOHN ANDREWS, of the City of New-York, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of William A. Husted, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, in the 72d year of her age, MARGARET BROWN, widow of the late Burnell Brown, Esq.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 299 Bowery.

MCNEILL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 16, MARTHA ANN MCNEILL, youngest child of Alex. and Esther McNeill.

Funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 343 Bowery.

CAIRNS.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, at the residence of her brother in law, David Henderson, Miss ELIZA CAIRNS, aged 72 years.

The friends of her brother, Wm. Cairns, and those of herself and family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, (29th st.,) this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MACKEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, after a sudden but severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, JOSEPH MACKEY, aged 73 years.

His friends and acquintances, and those of his son-in-law Robert Lowden, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 171 West 28th st., corner of 8th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) without further invitation.

WOLCOTT.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 15, at the residence of his father, the Rev. Calvin Wolcott, ASA GARDNER WOLCOTT, M. D., of New-Orleans, aged 32 years.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, MARY, daughter of Henry Morrison, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 174 West 24th st.

JAYNE.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 16, EDWARD PERCY, infant son of Walter P. and Margaret Jayne, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Miss N. Ferguson, No. 201 West 14th st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAKER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 16, CHARLES BEYWOOD, infant son of Joseph A. and Sophia Baker, aged 6 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 201 Munroe st., at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon.

STARR.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, ELIZA, widow of John L. Starr, and daughter of Ralph I. Westervelt, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed Church in King st., on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

HOWLAND.—At Astoria, on Sunday, Aug. 15, ELIZA NEWTON, youngest child of the Rev. Robert Shaw and Mary Woolsey Howland, aged 1 year, 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Howland, in Astoria. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. The steamboat *Liberty* leaves Peck slip for Astoria at 8½ A. M., stopping at the foot of 10th st. Carriages will await the arrival of the boat to convey the friends of the family to the house.

UNDERHILL.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 16, ELIZABETH K., wife of Wm. Underhill, deceased, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, Manhasset, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROCHE.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, EDWARD ROCHE, Sr., of paralysis.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 2 North River.

COMPTON.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 15, Mrs. JANE COMPTON, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock.

REQUA.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Aug. 14, LILLIAN, youngest daughter of Abram and Elizabeth P. Requa, of Baltimore, Md., aged 8 months and 21 days.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BARRY.—At Savin Hill, Dorchester, Mass., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, MARY F., wife of Shelton Barry.

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The publishers of the *Tribune* propose to issue, on the 1st day of September and monthly thereafter, a sheet devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

1. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Monetary intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

2. *It will be sent without charge to every Country Merchant who buys goods in New-York, whose name is recorded on the books of Messrs. McKillop & Wood's Commercial Agency.* These number 50,000, and Messrs. McKillop & Wood direct the papers and guarantee us that the full number shall be sent.

3. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed, will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants alone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. Advertisements received at the *Tribune* office henceforth until the 25th inst. If by letter, address

HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
NEW-YORK, August 17, 1858. No. 154 Nassau-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE
TO
DICKENS'
HOUSEHOLD WORDS.
NEW VOLUME.
NEW SERIES.
VOL. I. NO. 1,
COMMENCES
with the
SEPTEMBER NUMBER,
READY THIS MORNING—Price 25c.
Containing a new story by CHARLES DICKENS, entitled;
MY LADY LUDLOW.
Also, a very interesting article on
HORSE TAMING.
Subscription $3 a year.
ADDRESS
FREDERICK A. BRADY,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.
BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*
OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is..........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure
Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.
N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers, Lepines Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent second for timing horses, Diamond and Enamel Watches for ladies and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

THE AMERICAN PORCELAIN MANUFACTORY.
WHITE AND DECORATED DOOR-KNOBS,
SHUTTER AND DRAWER KNOBS,
NAME-PLATES, FINGER-PLATES
BELL-PULLS, &c.
Sole Agents,
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John-st., New-York.

MEAT Tastes Like MEAT,
FISH Tastes Like FISH,
FRUIT Tastes Like FRUIT.
After a week or two in the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

A PLEASANT MEDICINE.
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN—The original and only London Gin imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use. For sale by all druggists and grocers. Quarts 75 cents, pints 38 cents. May be had in New-York of all the principal wholesale druggists, grocers, liquor dealers, &c., at the importers price's, or at the general dépôt, 40 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.
Plain, Figured and Striped, all qualities and styles suitable for Curtains, Church Cushions, Lounges, &c., &c.; the largest stock in the market, just received and for sale by SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

CAN RUPTURE BE CURED?

FELLOW CITIZENS: The undersigned addresses this to your common sense, on a subject of the greatest possible interest to some hundreds of thousands of your number. The following extract from the Virginia *Medical Journal*, a publication of deservedly high position among our periodicals for its originality and talent, will serve to point out to you, in the clearest manner, the selfish prejudice of a large class of medical and surgical men in opposing special attention to certain branches of surgery, and the announcement of such professional selection, by men of acknowledged character in the profession, in the columns of the newspapers. For ten years of a professional life, now past a quarter of a century's duration, it is extensively known throughout the Union that the subscriber has devoted a large part of his attention to the radical cure of Rupture. The Medical academy of this City and the State Society of Medicine several years since instituted inquiries into the efficacy of the plan practiced by him as well as some of their own members, and had they given the results of their inquiries to the public, thousands would have cause to rejoice at their humanity, who will now be amazed at their selfishness. They were told by the operating surgeon, who was deputed to make the inquiry, that the method then in constant use by the subscriber "was occasionally effectual in curing" reducible hernia.

The commentary of the Virginia *Medical Journal* on the general subject of hernia, which follows, is highly suggestive. The editor says:

"A safe, speedy and permanent method of relieving hernia would undoubtedly be regarded as one of the greatest improvements in the province of surgery. It is not strange therefore, that this subject is constantly occupying the attention of surgeons, and that novel suggestions and experiments are being frequently made in the endeavor to gain this desirable result. Among the most recent and really practical articles on this subject, is the interesting lecture of Mr. Wells, of London.

Amid the many triumphs of modern surgery, we can but wonder that so little has been done towards the radical cure of hernia. According to careful statistics not less than one in twenty of our population is afflicted with the misfortune.

In the United States, then, we may assume the number to exceed one million,* and we can imagine with what eager gladness this immense class of the community would resort to any means of permanent relief, whose success had been sanctioned by time and experiment. Such a brilliant prize is indeed an inducement to the profession to think seriously and long upon any proposition which promises such a result. We therefore regard with great interest the modifications of the method of radical cure by invagination, first suggested by Gerdy, improved by Wutzer, and practiced by the last-named surgeon and Rothmund on the Continent, and by Wells and Erichsen in England.

Sooner or later the successful cure of reducible hernia must be achieved. Its victims are numerous, the magnitude of the interests involved so large, and we will also add, the difficulties in the way too small, to make us doubt the issue. In an age when we do not hesitate to grope among the vitals for the largest artery and tie it successfully, or to extirpate enormous abdominal tumors, or overcome the most horrible deformities by the dexterous use of the anaplastic method, we have a right to assume that a cure for hernia will also be discovered. Ask any one, not familiar with the history of surgery, which is the most difficult of execution, to obliterate a large opening in the abdominal walls, or to cut a stone from the bladder, and what answer would we expect? Yet the operation for stone is practised with increasing success everywhere, while we still offer no remedy for the simpler malady.

Again—hernia has been radically cured many times. We know precisely what the process is. We know, by observing the results of the operation for strangulated hernia that in a large proportion of cases the inflammation following upon the operation results in an obliteration of the opening.

It is also found that inflammation in the neck of the hernia sac, no matter how produced will result in a radical cure. Thus, a truss, by long continued pressure on the inguinal ring and hernial sac, occasionally cures, and hence the attempt has been made to cause the desirable inflammation at this point by injections into the sac, an operation which, we regret to say, has been too much neglected. If we do not fear to throw the iodine solution into the pleura or pericardium into ovarian cysts, or even into the peritoneal cavity, why should there be any hesitation in using the remedy for the radical cure of hernia.

The whole subject is full of interest to the profession and to the public. The frequency of this disease among the negro population renders the question one of importance in a money point of view. Not less than one hundred and fifty thousand negroes are afflicted with hernia. A successful remedy for this affliction would add twenty millions to the present value of this species of property, besides greatly increasing its productive force. Are we wrong, then, in declaring that a successful and radical cure for hernia would be the highest achievement of surgery?"

The reader will please notice:
Paragraph No. 1 says: The cure of hernia is very desirable to the welfare of the human race.
Paragraph No. 4 says: It must and will sooner or later be achieved.
Paragraph No. 5 says: It has been done, and we know what the process is.
Paragraph No. 6 says: The attempt has been made by injections into the sac—an operation which we regret to say has been too much neglected, &c.
The Editor of THE SCALPEL has been doing this operation for ten years, and has repeatedly done it in presence of many medical men in this City.

RUPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA.
CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE OR LIGATURE.

The Editor of the *Scalpel* has lately established a spacious Private Hospital, in one of the most elegant and healthful parts of the City, and furnished it with every comfort of domestic life, for the reception of those patients who require operations or prolonged surgical attendance. Every case of reducible rupture, and of piles, and prolapsus of the rectum, and most cases of fistula can be cured by a process nearly painless, and the patient may generally return home the same day the application is made. The cure is invariably warranted, if the case is to be undertaken by Dr. DIXON, as a careful examination always presents the necessary indications of success or failure, by his improved method of operating.

N. Y. & E. R. R., OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1856.
EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*:
DEAR SIR: Permit me to return my sincere thanks for the thorough cure of the most annoying affliction with which an active man could be harassed, namely, Piles. I had felt for many years their gradual incursions, and some three years since I was operated upon by the old method of ligature and incision; this, however, only afforded a temporary relief; the violence of the disease increased to such an extent that it became evident that I must either be relieved or abandon the arduous duties of my profession. Fortunately, in a moment of doubt, I yielded to my curiosity to learn the method adopted by you to eradicate the disease without an operation. I had been convinced of its impossibility by many trials of remedies and not even your position as editor of a journal whose candid teachings had for many years been my delight, gave me any convictions of truth. But I am now convinced, by a thorough and complete renovation of my constitution that by your method, comparatively painless and with but little or no detention from business, the most aggravated cases of disease may be removed.
Your obedient servant, D. C. McCALLUM,
[Late Actuary of the Erie Railroad.]
Dr. D. refers to N. G. Bradford, late Cashier of Bowery Bank; H. Ford, Esq., Storage, Brooklyn, L. I.; Maurice Barnett, Auctioneer, New-Orleans; J. P. Hays (Homer, Hays & Co.,) Beekman st., New-York; John Dion, Esq., Newton, N. J.; and a great number of patients in every part of the Union, all of whom have been permanently cured by this process during the past ten years.
The presence of the patient in all cases in which a cure is sought, is indispensable. All letters of inquiry must contain a postage stamp. Letters requiring advice must contain $5, and be addressed to Box No. 3,121 Post-Office. Personal applications at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours for general consultation, from 8 to 9 morning, 12 to 3 daily, and 7 to 9 evenings; at all other hours he is at the Hospital, and cannot be seen.
*It is two.—Editor "Scalpel."

A NEW NOVEL BY COUSIN ALICE.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
THE COOPERS;
OR,
GETTING UNDER WAY.
BY
ALICE B. HAVEN,
Author of "No Such Word as Fail." "All's Not Gold that Glitters," etc., etc.
1 vol. 12mo., 336 pages. 75 cents.
I dare say that I am not alone in noticing how many young people in these rapid days—many, without the faintest idea of the cares and responsibilities, involved, or with any definite aim in life, after the wedding, the bridal tour, and the gayety that usually follows.
My friends the Coopers are, perhaps, a fair example of this large class; and in following their history I have kept in mind the wise saying of Sir Thomas Moore, behind which I have more than once shielded myself: "Even as some sick men will take no medicine unless some pleasant thing be put among their potions, although it be somewhat hurtful, yet the physician suffereth them to have it; so because many will not hearken to serious and grave documents unless they be mingled with some fable or jest, therefore reason willeth us to do the like."—Preface.
D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
TWO MILLIONS. By William Allen Butler, author of "Nothing to Wear." Fancy Boards, (Twelve Thousand Sold.) Price 50 cents.
A TEXT-BOOK OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY. Designed for Schools, Colleges and Seminaries in the United States. By Henry Goadley, M. D. Embellished with upwards of 450 illustrations. Price $2.
NEARLY READY.
LEGENDS AND LYRICS. BY ANNE ADELAIDE PROCTOR. 1 vol. 12mo.
BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. Vol. I.
THE BOY'S BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION. Illustrated with 365 Engravings.
LIFE OF CHARLOTTE BRONTE. Cheap Edition. 1 vol.
DUNLAP'S VESTIGES OF THE SPIRIT HISTORY OF MAN. 1 vol. 8vo.
NEW-YORK TO DELHI. By the Way of Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and San Francisco. By Robert B. Minturn, Jr.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York,
Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the Times Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

ECHO REEATPS,
THE CURES ARE TOO GREAT!
Are too great! Are too great! The cures of the Magnetic Salve are too great! But not greater than the truth. Consult the witnesses. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church-st., and by Druggists, and at MILLETS, No. 228 Broadway.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 37—Maiden Lane—No. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamers
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS and CACHEPEIGNES, BRACELETS, BROOCHES and NECKLACES, SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES and BELT CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED BY the Joint Committee of the Common Council, for celebrating the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable:

FIRST.

1. On the receipt of the reply of the President of the United States to the message of her Majesty Queen Victoria, 100 guns to be fired in front of the City Hall, and national salutes at the Battery and at Central Park.

2. On the evening of the day upon which the messages are transmitted, the City Hall and public buildings to be illuminated, accompanied by a splendid display of fireworks in front of City Hall, with music by Dodworth's Band.

3. Numerous bonfires to be lighted along the North and East Rivers, and in the public squares of the City.

The Joint Committee earnestly request that during the firing from the Park, all the Church bells in the City be rung and the ringing continued for one hour; and that in the evening the citizens in the vicinity of the Park will illuminate their buildings.

SECOND.

1. On the arrival of the *Niagara*, a salute of 100 guns will be fired from the Battery and Park, and national salutes are expected to be fired from Fort Hamilton, Governor's Island and the Navy-yard, to be replied to by the *Niagara*.

THIRD.

1. The general festivities will take place on the day to be agreed upon with the authorities of the City of London, of which due notice will be given.

On that day Cyrus W. Field, Esq., the officers of the *Niagara* and *Gorgon* will be received by the City authorities at the Battery, and while being received will be saluted by a salvo of 100 guns.

2. After the reception, Mr. Field and associates will be escorted by a procession of the military and civic bodies of the City to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate addresses will be made and testimonials presented to Mr. Field, Captain Hudson and Captain Dayman, of the *Gorgon*; also, an address to the Telegraph Companies.

3. The ceremonies at the Palace to be commenced by the vocal performance, by the various Musical Societies, of "Achieved is the glorious Work," and closed with the Doxology "Praise God," &c., to the tune of "Old Hundred."

4. After each address, appropriate music will be performed by the instrumental bands, and an ode and chorus sung by the Societies.

5. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the authorities and guests will be escorted from the Crystal Palace to the City Hall by the Firemen, in torch-light procession, together with such Societies as may desire to coöperate.

6. Appropriate transparencies to be placed over the gates of the Park through which the procession shall pass, and upon the City Hall, with a display of fireworks in front thereof.

The citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings along the street through which the torch-light procession will pass.

FOURTH.

1. On the day subsequent to the reception and parade, Mr. Field, Captains Hudson and Dayman to be received by the authorities at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, where they can receive the congratulations of the citizens from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2. In the evening a Municipal dinner to be given at some place to be selected.

It is intended that these festivities shall take place simultaneously with those at London and the cities throughout Europe, and it is respectfully requested that the citizens throughout the United States and British Possessions will arrange to celebrate this great event upon the same days.

By order of the Committee.
THOMAS McSPEDON, Chairman.
CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 16, 1858.
THE INCOMPARABLE SUCCESS
attendant upon the
VARIED ATTRACTIONS
combined in the exquisitely affecting domestic drama of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD
and Brougham's immensely popular and amusing extravaganza of
COLUMBUS,
imperatively demands their repetition.
Mr BLAKE in his thrilling and beautiful impersonation of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
Mr. BROUGHAM in his great combination of Philosophy and Fun,
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
MARK SMITH in his original character of the King.
Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. DAVIDGE.
Mr. CANOLL. Mrs. BLAKE.
Miss ADA CLIFTON, Miss MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday—Second appearance of
Miss JANE COOMBS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

SEVENTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GAL,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
This evening and every evening during the week,
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
ROBBERS OF THE RHINE.
Bassarac } ....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
Funnibun }
Mustapha Wax....................Mr. FLORENCE.
To commence each evening with
THE IRISH EMIGRANT.
Tim O'Bryan....................Mr. FLORENCE.

PALACE GARDENS,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
TO-NIGHT, Aug. 17,
GRAND CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER,
Conductor.
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS,
FIRE BALLOON, &c., &c.,
By the Messrs. EDGE.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sole Lessee and Director....................B. Ullman.
FREE SINGING SCHOOL.
The classes will meet at the Academy as follows:
The gentlemen, on Monday, August 16, at 7½ P. M.
The ladies, on Tuesday, August 17, at 2 P. M.
NOTICE—Persons desiring to join are requested to apply as above. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDENS.

TO-NIGHT, AUG. 17th
EXTRA ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND CONCERT
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS.
FIRE BALLOON, &c.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees....................Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
Boxes and Parquet, 25 cents; Pit 12 cents
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17,
The performances will commence with the drama of
BELPHEGOR THE MOUNTEBANK.
After which the MAGIC PILLS.
To conclude with MANIAC LOVER.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART; FIRST TIME IN THE NEW WORLD. UNLIKE ANYTHING EVER SEEN HERE BEFORE. AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the Curiosities to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE IS OPEN DAILY from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Statuary, &c., on exhibition.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by
THALBERG
into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.
Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A MAGNIFICENT PEARL KEYED 7 OCTAVO ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR SALE. A SACRIFICE.—Grand overstrung bass, French action, dulce pedals, diagonal brace, rare repeating powers, easy touch, rich, powerful tone, finished with four round corners, back same as the front, carved legs, fruit, &c; rich serpentine bottom, with double carvings, city makers. Warranted for two years; short time in use; is without spot or blemish; and is a superb instrument. Sold for want of funds, and without regard to cash price, will be made to suit a cash purchaser. Apply at No 678 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., for three days. Has box for shipping. A. BATESON.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS—UNRIVALLED in excellence and purity of tone, are now offered at prices according to the times. New-York Pianos at very low prices. Second-hand Pianos within the means of all classes. Pianos to rent, and rent applied of purchased. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.
Marble Building, cor. Grand-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—W. H. GRIFFITHS' CELEBRATED cushioned billiard tables can only be bought at his factory, No. 146 Fulton-st. Beware of imitators. Call and examine his fine stock of slate and marble beds. Price, $250, $275, and $300. Everything complete and warranted. W. H. GRIFFITH.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT rosewood parlor suites in satin brocatel, rosewood piano-forte, gilt framed pier glass, lace curtains and shades &c., on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence in West 11th-st., near 5th av., without any reserve. It will repay purchasers to call and examine for themselves. The parlors are furnished with two splendid parlor suites, covered with the richest French satin brocatel, blue and gold, also crimson and maroon; splendid Turkish Voltaire chairs, rosewood reception chairs, easy do; carved rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; statuary tops library secretary book case, rosewood etageres marble top, mirror doors and backs; corner stands, lace and brocatel window curtains, cornices, &c; two large gold-framed pier glasses, oak buffet, several splendid oil-paintings, Italian and Flemish subjects, making a choice selection of parlor and cabinet subjects; also, Dresden China vases, two of which are very large; Brussels and Aubusson carpets, &c. Dining room Furniture—Walnut extension table, heavy plated castors, plated forks, spoons, table cutlery, Bohemian glass ware, French China tea sets, 44 pieces; richly decorated punch bowls, cut glass ware, tumblers, goblets, French China tea and breakfast plates, do pitchers, and a general assortment of table ware, dining room chairs, sofa bed mirrors, clocks, rockers, &c., &c. Bedrooms contain rosewood Elizabethan bedsteads, do. mahogany, gothic and French; pure hair mattresses, spring do, spring seat chairs, rockers, sofas, easy chairs, oval mirrors, toilet sets, marble-top bureaus and washstands, carpets, commodes &c. Hall—Hat stands, stair carpets, plated stair rods, oil cloth, &c. Also, a horse and buggy. Careful carmen will be in attendance to pack or ship if required. Catalogues will be ready on the morning of sale. No reserve whatever, rain or shine.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD Furniture, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at No. 145 West 24th st., near 8th-av., consisting of every description of household furniture. Parlor furniture: suites in solid rosewood, covered in brocade and silk velvet, seven octave rosewood piano, pier and mantle mirrors, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, lace curtains, velvet carpets, &c. Dining room furniture of every description. Bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattress, bolsters, pillows, palliasses, &c., sofa-rockers, chairs, mirrors, clocks, carpets, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 138 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three story high basement brick house and lot No. 138 East 27th st., containing all the modern improvements and in perfect order. $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage, and possession within 30 days. The property will positively be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder unless previously sold at private sale. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

WE CALL THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of our housekeeping readers to the large sale of rich and costly household furniture, being the entire contents of the large four-story residence in West 14th st., near 9th-av., to be sold at auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 17 at 10½ o'clock, by J. W. PORTER. The whole is of superior quality, and cost upward of $8,000. For particulars see *Herald*. Sale positive.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of Fall Goods direct from the manufacturer, and suitable both to City and Country trade. Catalogues early on the morning of sale.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &C.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., from the shelves, in lots to suit dealers, a large and complete assortment of best white granite, light blue, c. c. dipt and yellow ware, glass-ware, clocks, China, &c., &c. All goods carefully repacked for shipping. Sale without reserve to close consignments.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, bookcases, parlor suites, carpets, center tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, sofas, chairs, &c. The attention of housekeepers and the trade are invited, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

J. L. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE AND PEREMPTORY sale of China, Glass and Crockery, on TUESDAY, August 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., without reserve—By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large stock just opened, and must be sold for cash. City and Country Dealers will do well to attend.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HARDWARE AT AUCTION.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at their salesroom, No 158 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Aug. 17, at 10 o'clock, a large assorted stock of new shelf and heavy hardware, in lots to suit the country jobbing trade.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE SIXTH WARD.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, the valuable property No. 15 Mott-st., near Chatham. Terms at sale.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A FEW YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, and fine airy rooms, at $3 per week; also, a gentleman and his wife can be well suited at a moderate charge. Gentlemen can also be supplied with dinners at a reasonable rate, by applying at No. 6 Dover-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant airy rooms and partial or full board, on moderate terms, by applying at No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, five minutes walk from Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF a very pleasant modern house, consisting of a large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every needed convenience attached, is offered to married or single gentlemen. Apply at 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING—FIRST SEPTEMBER—BOARD IN A private family, neighborhood 31st st. and 5th-av.; a fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas fixtures; bath and all accommodations on same floor. The rooms will not be let singly. Address Box No. 2,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with or without partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 20 Montgomery-st. Reference required.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SMALL PRIVATE family, very pleasantly situated, near Wall-st. and South Ferries, would add a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen of respectability to their number; rooms furnished or unfurnished. Address A. M., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN the vicinity of Wall-st Ferry, Brooklyn, from 1st to 15th September, by a gentleman, wife, child and nurse. A good sized parlor and bed-room on second or third floor, with liberal closet room required, with a quiet family, where there are few or no other boarders, preferred. Unexceptionable references. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 2,617 New York Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish to get board in a private family residing in the VIIth, Xth or XVth Wards. There must be a bath and gas in the house. Address QUIMBY, at Chatham-square Post-Office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, for fifteen (15) dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse. Address Box 2,786, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD FOR a gentleman, wife, child, and servant. Location between 3d and 5th avs., 18th and 24th sts. Address J. S. P., No. 82 East 23d st.

NO. 221 WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—Pleasant rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. The location is pleasant and easily accessible. Apply at No. 221 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. References exchanged.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL EDUCATED, and of high respectability, desires a home in a quiet private family. As an equivalent, she will instruct one or two little girls in all the usual branches of a polite education, including French and Music. Address HOME, Box No. 175, *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post Office.

ALLEGHANY HOUSE AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $8 per week. Children and nurses half price.
JOSEPH D. WARDELL, Proprietor.
Stage lines connecting with the various routes for and from New-York and Philadelphia leave daily.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible: best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT Fort Lee, about a quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BALEY, No. 327 Spring-st.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE PERSIA—Another case of beautiful Paris-made Traveling and Shopping Bags for Ladies. JOHN CATTNACH,
Trunk Manufacturer and Importer,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AND SHALL positively be disposed of within three months—beautiful private residences in the City of Brooklyn, L. I. The property is as follows: One two-story English gothic cottage 40x40 feet; one do. 27x30 feet each with five full lots; one three story brick house, 26x50 feet, three full lots, and carriage house attached. Each house is in perfect order, inside and out, and substantially built with all modern improvements; grounds tastefully laid out with great variety of choice bearing fruit trees grape vines, shrubbery, ornamental trees, &c., &c., and commanding a fine view of New-York Bay and East River. Each place is within one and a half miles of Wall, Atlantic, Fulton, or Catherine-st. ferries, and from two to five minutes' walk of Brooklyn City Railroad—making either easy of access within thirty minutes from the City Hall, New York. The present owner of one of the above houses, having occupied it for the last nine years, and never before this time having offered it for sale, (but for private reasons must now sell) does most unhesitatingly pronounce it the pleasantest and most respectable and healthy residence within the same distance of Wall-st., yet the same property would cost ten times as much on 5th-av., New-York City. Either place would be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a genteel residence with trees and shrubbery, of from one to twenty acres, in or adjoining some village or small city, near the salt water, and from fifteen to one hundred and fifty of New-York City. Address for purchase or exchange, describing property, Box 1,021 lower Post Office, New-York City.

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—in the city of Buffalo; a piece of property situated on Buffalo Creek, with water front; a very desirable and valuable property. The owner would exchange it for a good farm near this City, or for City or Brooklyn property. Inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 Nassau-st., room No. 11.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—NO. 108 RYERSON-ST., BROOKLYN, gas, &c.; also, one in Livingston-st., and part of good a house on Nassau st., near Ferry, to a small family; also, several others in New-York and Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st., and Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn. JOHN BRAINERD.

FURNISHED HOUSE—VERY DESIRABLE, on 37th-st., near Dr. Spring's Church. For sale or to rent.

A number of dwelling-houses, in the best parts of the City, for sale.

VACANT LOTS—200 feet front, on 5th av., opposite Columbia College ground, for sale.
S. W. BENEDICT, No. 15 Nassau st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient, and full-furnished house on West 22d st.; location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000: nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. T. H. Madison-square Post Office.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years, with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TWO OR MORE UNFURNISHED ROOMS wanted for an extremely small family, for which, with keeping clean, and use of gas, &c., from $10 to $12 the month will be paid, and, if desired, in advance. Not further north than 20th-st., nor further east than 4th-av. Address JUNIO, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, with one servant, part of a furnished house, not above Union Square between Fourth and Sixth avs. Address, stating location and terms, A. B. C., box 1771 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

INGLESIDE FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIFUL place known as INGLESIDE, or THE MODEL FARM, on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, near Aurora, on account of the ill health of the proprietor, is for sale.

It contains 263 acres, under the highest state of cultivation; the soil is a clay loam, well wooded and watered by living springs and running streams. A large portion of the farm is thoroughly under-drained with tile. It has an abundance of fruit of all varieties, and a fine garden filled with the choicest flowers. The dwelling is a commodious stone mansion, with all the modern improvements commanding one of the finest views on the lake. The farm house, barns, stables, shops, ice house etc., are all that such an estate requires. It is easy of access, a fine steamer daily connecting with both the N. Y. & E. and N. Y. C. Railroads. Price $35,000—one-fourth cash, the remainder on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars address Hon. E. B. MORGAN, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; HENRY WELLS, American Express Office, New York, or WM. B. GRINNELL, on the place.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased to a suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens, lawns &c., with a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness, &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St Nicholas Bank, room No. 4.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.—THE two story and attic brick-house, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, with conservatory attached, carriage house, and with about six acres of land tastefully laid out, about three-quarters of a mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. H. O'HARA, on the premises, or to B. T. SEALEY, No. 34 Liberty st.

TO LET BY THE MONTH OR YEAR—Country residence at Irvington, a large new brick house with all the modern improvements and splendid view on the river, stables and carriage-house, and two acres of ground, with shade and fruit trees. Only three minutes' walk from the Hudson River and the railroad station. Apply at No. 3 Park-place, up stairs, and at the station master in Irvington.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway dépôt. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—COTTAGE, 8 rooms, large garden, trees, vines, &c., 3½ miles by Hackensack Plank Road, from Hoboken. Stages hourly; fare 10 cents. Railroad nearly finished. Price, $1,800. Terms favorable. Apply to H. F. PERRY, New Durham.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM OF 17 ACRES FOR SALE—IN WEST Bloomfield, N. J., within three-quarters of a mile of the railroad dépôt, with house, large barn, chicken coop, and out-buildings; situation high and very healthy; land in a good state of cultivation; would be a very desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Apply at West Bloomfield, for the place of the late CHARLES WOMACK, or in New York, to RICHARD GREEN, No. 375 Canal-street, or RICHARD FORESTER, No. 248 Henry-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL farm in Westchester County, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Deas' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good, with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE, barn, &c., with about 10 acres of the finest land in Monroe County, and within 50 rods of Rochester City line, for sale or exchange. Inquire of GREGORY & AVERY, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A GOOD, WELL-STOCKED FARM, within thirty miles of New-York. It must be eligibly situated and have a fine house and suitable out-houses. D. C. WARRINER, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN WHOLE OR A PART—A FARM of 80 acres, beautifully located at the head of a bay on Long Island, plenty of trout and woodcock on the premises. This is a rare chance for a genteel residence. HUGHES & GREEN, No. 153 Grand st., Williamsburg.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A Special Meeting of the corps will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 17, at the Mercer House, at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on the Excursion to take place on the 30th inst. Every Veteran is invited to meet with us and aid in this laudable object.
By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—A SITUATION by a person competent to fill the situation of a first-class waiter, public or private, having been connected with some of the first-class hotels and club houses in this City, and also in Europe, for many years; he is now desirous of obtaining a situation in either of the above places. The best of reference given as to his capabilities and trustworthiness. Will be disengaged on the 1st of next month. Address A. F., waiter, Broadway Post-Office, for one week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, only nine months in this country; from the county Fermanagh, Ireland. Is a good carpenter; would make himself generally useful to farmers having buildings to erect in the country or fences to put up, or would act as porter in a store; is not afraid of work; has good reference. Can be seen by applying at the dry good store of W. G. CAMPBELL, No. 178 3d-av., for two or three days.

TO WHOLESALE HOUSES.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in a store as light porter, packer, bundle carrier or anything else; writes a good hand. Address THOMAS BYRNES care of F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Reference.—MOONEY MANLY & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; T. C. WELLS, & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN OLD-COUNTRY waiter, as doorkeeper in a hotel. Speaks English, French, Spanish and Italian; has lived some years in the old country, knows their habits and manners. No objection to town or country. Address P. M. G., Union-square Post-office. Can be seen for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A COACHMAN OR porter, by a respectable man who understands the care and management of horses, knows how to milk cows, and can work in a garden or farm, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address L. M., Box No. 174, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American single Protestant young man, as coachman and to work in a garden, or would make himself generally useful in City or country. Has the best of City references. Apply for 3 days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN and wife, no children, situations, he as a thorough coachman and groom, also a first-class gardener; understands all kinds of country work. She is a first class cook, baker and laundress. Both are willing and obliging and highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; has been in the business the last ten years, and can give the best of City reference. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 156, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as book-keeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN boy, where he can make his own living; country preferred. Address, or call, at No. 94 Degraw-st., between Van Brunt and Columbia sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, a place. He refers, by permission, to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New st. Address P. M., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man of good habits, with good reference; he understands the business in all its branches. Address F. E. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AN APOTHECARY OF LONG EXPERIENCE, and with first rate reference, wishes to engage in a situation in some part of Canada or any of the New-England States. Address, for this month, MEDICUS, No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EFFICIENT AND competent young women, situations in City or country; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; is a superior laundress, and would do housework; the other is a neat chambermaid and waitress, or child's nurse and seamstress; will assist in the washing, if required; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WILLING AND respectable girl: is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes bread and biscuit. Also, an American girl, as chambermaid. Are competent, economical and prudent. Ladies in want of a first class servant, please apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress in a private family, to take charge of the silver and dining-room; has excellent City reference; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., or by note. Also, a girl as regular cook and laundress; makes pastry; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress or regular chambermaid; does up shirts in a magnificent style; wages $7 a month; excellent City reference. Also, a cook, who thoroughly understands cooking, washing and ironing in style; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, IN A respectable private family, by one who thoroughly understands her business, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Can do up fine muslins in the neatest manner. Is fully competent, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability, to attend a store of any kind, or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would board with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss M. R., Chatham-square Post-Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN, to do housework or as good plain cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and biscuit; is a person of most exemplary character, faithful to her employer, and wants a good home. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Will take moderate wages.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waiter, or will assist in washing and ironing, the best of City references from their last places: can be seen at No. 224 14th-st., near 1st-av., room No. 11: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, BY a competent dressmaker; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's clothing, and all kinds of family sewing; would go by the week or month; has no objection to travel; satisfactory reference can be given. Apply at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND well-recommended girl, a situation as general house-worker; is a beautiful washer and ironer; has four and a half years recommendation. Apply, for two days, at No. 93 East 32d st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A first-class family, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; or would go as nurse; good City references given; can be seen for three days. Apply at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would do waiting alone; is willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country with a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman of high respectability; is a first-class chambermaid; understands plain sewing; willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to housework for a small family, at moderate wages. Apply at MORGAN'S Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW, a situation as nurse in a gentleman's family; is fully competent to take the entire charge of the nursery; has taken the entire charge of infants from their birth. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 189 East 16th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, if necessary; the best of City reference from her last employer given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A NURSE, BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY, an intelligent Protestant woman who can read and write, to take charge of two children, one about 3 years of age and the other about a year old. She would be assisted occasionally in the charge of them. One who is desirous of seeking a permanent home preferred. Address Box No. 2,624 New-York Post Office, with name and references.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, IN A Wholesale Fancy Goods House; one who resides with his parents, about 15 years old, and can bring unexceptionable references; one who has been in a store before preferred. Apply to LYON BROTHERS, No. 82 Warren st., between 3 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD OF BETWEEN 15 AND 16 years of age, to assist in a store, also to go of errands; must be an American and of unblemished character, and must live with his parents. None others need call. Apply at 447 Broome-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family. Apply at No. 217 5th av., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A BOTANIC STORE A SINGLE man. Apply at No. 502 Grand-st., corner Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, A GOOD washer and ironer. Apply at No. 25 Nassau st., Room No. 1, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD DOMESTIC female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch, and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & Co.'s, No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and laborers at this or the Branch office, No. 123 Liberty st. Terms moderate.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 31ST JULY, 1858.

Assets May 1st, 1858		$4 539,175 17
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premium and Policy fees	$262,460 47	
For Interest	146,169 47	
For Annuities	2,000 00—	410,62994
Total		$4,949 805 11
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
Paid Surrendered Policies and Additions	$21,519 27	
Paid Claims, by Death and additions to same	97,743 00	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	468 33	
Paid Annuities	1,161 79	
Paid Commissions	11,428 21	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange, Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Rent, Fuel, &c	22,732 85—	155,053 45
Cash Assets, Aug. 1, 1858		$4,794,751 66
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$223 533 77	
Bond and Mortgage	4,552,967 05	
Fire Insurance	297 20	
Due from Agents and reported	17,953 64—	4,794,751 66

All estimated Assets are omitted.

CLAIMS NOT MATURED, $39,500

Amount at risk May 1, 1858	$31,246,069 00
Issued since	1,480,950 00
Total	$32,727 019 00
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead	1,037,900 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1858	$31,689,119 00

Number of Policies in force May 1, 1858		10,627
Issued since		500
Total		11,127
Deduct Forfeited, Canceled, Surrendered, Expired and Dead		359
Policies in force Aug. 1, 1858		10 768
Of which are for life	9,935	
Seven years	496	
Short terms	137	
Endowments	200—	10,768

I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	WM. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
A. W. BRADFORD,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary—ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner—MINTURN POST, M. D.
General Agent—HENRY H. HYDE.

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for
use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.'S
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

STATE AND OTHER DESIRABLE STOCKS.

$100,000 New-York State 5s, due 1868. Interest payable quarterly in New-York.

$50,000 Ohio State 6s, due 1861. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 North Carolina State 6s, due 1868. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

$40,000 Hamilton County (Ohio) 8 per cent. bonds, having five years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York.

Hamilton County embraces the City of Cincinnati, and owns $1,000,000 of real estate, and has a taxable basis of $121,000,000. The entire indebtedness of the county is less than $250,000. These bonds are more desirable than State securities, being just as safe and bearing a higher interest. Also,

$15,000 St. Paul (Minnesota) City 12 per cent. bonds. Interest payable semi annually in New-York, at the Metropolitan Bank—issued for city improvement purposes.

For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
corner Wall-st. and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No. 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,
And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. VON BAUR & Co., New-York.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS, }
HENRY F. VAIL, } Commissioners.
E. D. MORGAN, }

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO.,
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,)
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

CAPITALISTS ARE REQUESTED TO call on the undersigned. A number of fine investments offered. Up-town lots wanted for improvement.
E. S. BOYD & CO.,
Negotiators of Patents and Real Estate,
No. 69 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE METROPOLITAN Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr. Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad Co., due on the 15th August, 1858, will be paid by
J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON,
No. 18 Exchange place.

$30,000.—CITY OF JOLIET (ILL.) BONDS FOR SALE.—These Bonds bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in this City. The debt of the City does not exceed $40,000 issued to the Gas Company. Apply to E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company will be paid to the shareholders on demand, after 15th inst., at the office of CAMMANN & CO., No 56 Wall-st.
By order. B. WILSON, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1858.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' }
Exchange, Wall-st., Aug. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 Nassau st., New-York, Aug 10, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that day.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, }
SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858. }

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, } Receivers.
WILLIAM A. JUDD. }

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily *Telegraph* and New York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.
By order. E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law2mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of J. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, } Executors.
JEREMIAH S. LORD, }
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE, } Administrators.
SANFORD COBB, Jr., }
mh16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER,
Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMUTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED in regular or frequent travel on the New-York and New Haven Railroad, and all those in favor of the use of steam to 32d-st., as at present, are requested to meet at the large room of the Company's building, on the corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st., on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 3 P. M., to take into consideration what measures, if any, are necessary to be taken, in view of the efforts now being made to prevent the use of steam below 42d-st. Viewing this effort but the beginning of a system of opposition which, if successful, may be renewed from time to time to stop the use of steam at some point further up town, and finally at Harlem.—New York, Aug. 10, 1858.
BENJAMIN LODER,
S. K. SATTERLEE,
P. R. KEARNEY,
A. W. THOMPSON,
FREDERICK DE PEYSTER,
FRED G. FORSTER,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
WARREN LELAND,
SEWARD LELAND,
P. M. HUMPHREY,
CHAS. WILLIAMS,
H. R. SKELDING.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 5 Hall of Records, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858. }

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals will be received until the 23d inst., for furnishing the materials and constructing the Broadway Railroad of Brooklyn, in accordance with the specifications, plans and drawings in the Office of the Company, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CAST-STEEL WARE.
FOR SALE AT NO. 212 PEARL-ST.
Cast Steel, Iron or Brass ware,
Rolled for SKIRTS, to order.
THOMAS MORTON.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron, 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. S. DOUGHTY, President, ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President, J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,740,762 37
Average amount of Specie.... 2,640,814 05
Average amount of Circulation.... 238,312 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 6,938,430 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $944,477 00
Average amount of Specie.... 65,754 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,758 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 541,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $538,222 00
Average amount of Specie.... 83,475 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,349 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 319,945 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $6,238,355 77
Average amount of Specie.... 3,433,720 78
Notes Late Bank of America.... $21,846 }
Average amount of Circulation.... 75,866 } 97,712 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 7,879,721 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $12,820,715 15
Average amount of Specie.... 2,896,592 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 8,138,180 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $999,670 60
Average amount of Specie.... 216,797 71
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,450 66
Average amount of Deposits.... 931,792 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,012,126 37
Average amount of Specie.... 865,442 93
Average amount of Circulation.... 370,719 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,690,971 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
REEVES E. SELMES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,100,820 39
Average amount of Specie.... 195,668 88
Average amount of Circulation.... 71,154 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,432,410 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,232,249 26
Average amount of Specie.... 1,479,855 54
Average amount of Circulation.... 187,428 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,611,016 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. SOUTTER, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. T. SOUTTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,427,195 28
Average amount of Specie.... 1,784,885 39
Average amount of Circulation.... 279,257 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,720,521 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $361,004 67
Average amount of Specie.... 30,154 91
Average amount of Circulation.... 101,174 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 307,062 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th of August, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,492,187 75
Average amount of Specie.... 412,894 11
Average amount of Circulation.... 180,868 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,210,429 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $545,434 67
Average amount of Specie.... 64,327 74
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,155 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 302,588 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,029,429 00
Average amount of Specie.... 1,107,240 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 272,625 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,528,893 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $725,037 41
Average amount of Specie.... 99,501 44
Average amount of Circulation.... 140,668 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 550,317 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,120,846 71
Average amount of Specie.... 579,779 36
Average amount of Circulation.... 16,510 25
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,020,462 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,501,873 12
Average amount of Specie.... 710,422 96
Average amount of Circulation.... 114,810 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,993,269 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,455,805 86
Average amount of Specie.... 479,873 33
Average amount of Circulation.... 125,773 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,455,006 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $193,590 61
Average amount of Specie.... 26,939 39
Average amount of Circulation.... 41,786 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 112,654 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 14th day of August, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,764,083 12
Average amount of Specie.... 495,434 29
Average amount of Circulation.... 125,103 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,720,331 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. BUCHANAN, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $722,093 47
Average amount of Specie.... 104,755 83
Average amount of Circulation.... 112,444 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 597,313 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON WHEELWRIGHT President of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. WHEELWRIGHT, President
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $296,533 11
Average amount of Specie.... 63,942 19
Average amount of Circulation.... 34,979 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 173,905 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,312,794 95
Average amount of Specie.... 237,045 04
Average amount of Circulation.... 98,347 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 773,258 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,583,750 60
Average amount of Specie.... 257,351 26
Average amount of Circulation.... 200,856 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,569,163 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LUCIUS HOPKINS, President of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts.... $825,989 40
Average amount of Specie.... 199,552 04
Average amount of Circulation.... 103,529 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 760,585 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
N. B. LA BAU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,107,980 54
Average amount of Specie.... 305,761 93
Average amount of Circulation.... 221,316 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,759,559 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,124,023 34
Average amount of Specie.... 1,052,399 32
Average amount of Circulation.... 324,004 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 4,219,810 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $889,153 18
Average amount of Specie.... 217,402 07
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,985 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 715,436 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,731,725 51
Average amount of Specie.... 291,854 66
Average amount of Circulation.... 168,121 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,371,564 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,093,813 93
Average amount of Specie.... 1,656,579 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.... 255,627 77
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,821,877 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $248,438 15
Average amount of Specie.... 153,615 98
Average amount of Circulation.... 47,187 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 196,875 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $779,596 02
Average amount of Specie.... 174,147 65
Average amount of Circulation.... 123,548 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 699,100 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,753,210 36
Average amount of Specie.... 475,218 54
Average amount of Circulation.... 45,113 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,359,936 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,283,052 56
Average amount of Specie.... 342,585 76
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... 115,341 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,616,987 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $7,081,972 23
Average amount of Specie.... 1,345,350 06
Average amount of Circulation.... 212,843 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,856,047 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,342,870 95
Average amount of Specie.... 385,649 49
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.... 196,771 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,256,893 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,656,093 43
*Average amount of Specie.... 2,108,050 20
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.... 224,592 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 5,770,543 19
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,471,937 55
Average amount of Specie.... 237,031 72
Average amount of Circulation.... 113,897 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,049,163 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $389,634 31
Average amount of Specie.... 33,321 93
Average amount of Circulation.... 92,485 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 275,958 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS LELAND, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANCIS LELAND, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $402,377 91
Average amount of Specie.... 55,161 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 163,531 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 131,917 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $273,263 88
Average amount of Specie.... 25,274 46
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,834 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 269,117 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,680,137 38
Average amount of Specie.... 426,833 23
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,343 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 1,485,835 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $550,663 51
Average amount of Specie.... 82,181 58
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,682 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 387,614 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,057,537 57
Average amount of Specie.... 141,386 84
Average amount of Circulation.... 125,173 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 842,968 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,065,444 29
Average amount of Specie.... 913,849 97
Average amount of Circulation.... 187,619 83
Average amount of Deposits.... 3,433,946 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $627,806 52
Average amount of Specie.... 165,077 41
Average amount of Circulation.... 116,271 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 537,747 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,397,529 79
Average amount of Specie.... 562,362 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 48,895 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,568,511 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,025,420 15
Average amount of Specie.... 216,077 12
Average amount of Circulation.... 96,999 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 704,456 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB BARSTOW, President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. BARSTOW, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,127,812 93
Average amount of Specie.... 308,842 64
Average amount of Circulation.... 196,603 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 788,226 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $3,202,738 00
Average amount of Specie.... 418,001 00
Average amount of Circulation.... 99,433 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,516,090 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,352,786 19
Average amount of Specie.... 208,370 90
Average amount of Circulation.... 318,193 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 855,412 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. FALLS, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of August, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—AS required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,921,889 23
Average amount of Specie.... 612,110 50
Average amount of Circulation.... 131,186 00
Average amount of Deposits.... 2,422,174 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of August, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., }
New-York, June 11, 1858. }

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other under handed means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to.... $6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to.... 5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to.... 5 00
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth, pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5.10 and 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD — LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.
Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line
FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay,
STEAMERS LAURA AND HIGHLAND LIGHT.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Monday, Aug. 16, for Ocean House and Pleasure Bay, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug 16, for O. H. and Red Bank, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, for O. H. and R. B., 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, for P. B. and R. B., 10½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, for O. H. and R. B., 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, for P. B. and R. B., 11½ A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, Aug. 16, from Pleasure Bay, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, from Red Bank and Ocean House, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, from R. B. and P. B., 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, from R. B. and O. H., 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, from R. B. and P. B., 2½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Monday, Aug. 16.. 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 18. 9 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 18. 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 20... 11 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 20... 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 21. 5½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 21. 4½ P. M.	

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of stopping from Ocean Port. Fare, 25 cents.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Monday, Aug. 16.. 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 16. 12½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 17. 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17. 1½ P. M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 18. 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 18. 2 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 19. 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 19. 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 20... 10½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 20... 3 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 21, 12 M.	

Fare, 25 cents.

FARE 25 CENTS.
FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 17, 9 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 18, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
	Thursday, Aug. 19, 10 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.
Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.
The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New York and Canada.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3½ P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, and 3¾ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.... $130
Second Cabin Passage.... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.... $110
Second Cabin Passage.... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman leaves New-York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'day, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves New Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.		From Havre and Southampton for New-York.	
NORTH STAR	Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL	Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.
NORTH'N LIGHT	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others once about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21 direct for Galway.
Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.
First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.
The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets, &c.
Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.
Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.
Freights will be taken at the current rates.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ——, ——, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

GALWAY AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.—The new powerful and fast steamship PRINCE ALBERT, WATERS, commander, will be dispatched, positively on Saturday, August 21. 1st class, $90; 2d class, $50; 3d class, $30, including free tickets from Galway to any of the principal cities of the United States. For passage or other particulars apply on board, Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charlton-st., or to TAPSCOTT & Co., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 18th instant. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. to convey passengers and luggage on board. The ARABIA will sail 1st of September.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.
THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.
The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York.
HENRY RANDALL, Agent.
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.
The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY
will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN
First saloon cabin.... $150
Second saloon cabin.... 125
For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 6 North River, or to
L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.
New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.
Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND MASONIC UNION.—PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION TO ST. RONAN'S WELL, FLUSHING, ON WEDNESDAY AUG. 18.—The splendid steamboat *Washington* and two double decked barges are chartered for the occasion. A celebrated cotillion band will accompany the excursion. The excursion will leave foot of 22d-st., N. R., at 7 A. M.; Spring st., 7½; Pier No. 4 at 8; Catharine st., at 8½; and 10th st., E. R., at 9 o'clock. Tickets at the landings on the morning of the excursion. See *Dispatch*, Aug. 14.

PLEASANT EXCURSION.—THE LADIES OF Trinity Church, Woodbridge, New-Jersey, will hold a Fair on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at the house of Mr. Conklin, in the village, to raise funds to aid in rebuilding the Church recently destroyed by fire. The steamboat JOHN POTTER, which leaves Pier No. 1, North River, at 2 P. M., will land persons desirous of visiting the Fair, at Woodbridge, and take them up on her return about 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st. Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

ARE YOU FOND OF SIMON PURE PORTER?—If so, write down the name of the NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY, and when you have a symptom, try on as much as you can. Brewery office, No. 33 Carmine st.

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES, IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. Hunter's Vade Mecum gives Ricord's, Velpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division-st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction every 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. Hunter, where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURE.—Dr. Hunter has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

A CARD
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 53 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr Ward's Unfortunate's Friend, price $1, sole reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds fail of cure by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway corner Broome-st., perfectly private. Attendance till ten o'clock P. M. Afflicted, call without delay. No charge for consultation.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

NO ONE NEED FEAR THE CHOLERA or colic,
Nor diarrhœa make them melancholic,
Since STEINFELDT'S Bitters frees you from all pain,
And sets you right upon your legs again.
Principal dèpôt, No. 70 Nassau-st.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE! to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dèpôt No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt THOS. LYON, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Montgomery, A a., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets will apply before 3 o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—DECK $6.—FREIGHT 6 CENTS PER FOOT.—The steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 19, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA succeeds on Saturday, Aug 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR THE EAST.

INDEPENDENT LINE—STEAMER GOVERNOR, from the foot of Robinson st. to Boston, Providence, Bristol and Newport, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Fare to Boston, Cabin, $3, Deck, $2; Providence, $1 25; Newport, $1 25; Bristol, $1 25. Freight, and horses with carriages, taken at reduced rates. For further information apply to GEORGE T. STANLEY, at the office.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW YORK.
REFERENCES:

Colonel James Wood, Jr.,	Hon. Henry Chamberlain
J. P. Batchelder, M. D.,	Rev. George Cooke,
Prof. Wm. Hopkins	Rev. George Montgomery.

MULES FOR SALE.—FOUR MULES, ONE pair large and one pair smaller, all in good condition. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No. 13½ Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Jollification of Crinoline.

The grand excursion and pic-nic, projected by Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, in behalf of the employes—over one thousand in number—now engaged in their immense Hooped Skirt Manufactory, on White-street, came off on Saturday last, and resulted in a pleasant and delightful reunion.

The steamer and one barge lay at the foot of Spring-street, North River, and after taking on about fifteen hundred persons, sailed around to the foot of Delancey street, East River, where another barge was stationed with over five hundred persons on board, which was taken in tow, and the squadron commenced moving up the East River, for David's Island, near New Rochelle, which had been engaged by Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, exclusively for the use of the company.

The gangways were united, and the decks of the barges and the steamer, under the influence of the fine music by Dodworth's Band, soon became animated with groups of dancers and promenaders, and a more joyous scene could not be well imagined.

Numerous representatives of the Press, secular and religious, were in attendance, with many ladies, invited guests of the firm.

A force of twenty-five Metropolitan Policemen, under Officer Petty, were on board, notwithstanding which, a number of roughs and pickpockets contrived to get on board. They were immediately spotted, and five of them, in course of the trip, were arrested, and the remainder held in rigid check.

The company reached the Island and were safely landed at 12 o'clock, when the tables were spread and a dinner party occupying not less than six acres was improvised. The specially invited guests were divided into two parties, and sat down at two sets of tables spread in the large building designed for dining and cooking purposes, and as a dancing hall—the Island being a favorite resort for pleasure parties from all directions. After the creature comforts were disposed of, the company went in miscellaneously for fun and enjoyment. Dancing, scupping, foot-races, blind-man's-buff and quoits were indulged in quite heartily on the outside, while the dinner party on the inside ended with toasts and speeches, which soon drew a large crowd and made it necessary for safety to adjourn to a neighboring rock, when the speeches, interspersed with music, were resumed. The healths of the hosts, Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, were drunk with three times three, to which Mr. Douglas responded in a very happy manner, stating that it had been their intention for some time to give the girls in their establishment a pleasure party to which they could invite their friends, and that, having recently moved into new quarters, they had thought that the present time was appropriate to carry this design into effect. They had chosen the present form of arrangement, as being the best method to secure the greatest amount of enjoyment to the greatest number. Everything had been provided at their own expense, including the regular wages of all their hands for the day. Mr. Douglas sat down amid hearty applause.

Mr. H. L. Stuart was called for, and soon made his appearance on the rock, while a song written for the occasion, by Solon Robinson, was being sung. The song being ended Mr. Stuart spoke substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am one of those who believe that all such gatherings as this should be made subservient to the highest interests of all concerned, and especially a means for inforcing practical hints and suggestions that will be likely to take root, and bring forth, in due time, good fruits for the benefit of the toiling millions. I have observed the growth of this establishment of Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood with much interest, and perhaps from a partial standpoint, for I look upon it as a model establishment—and I will, in brief, tell you why. Some two years since, I was employed, under the authority of the Board of Education, to visit all the great workshops of the City of New-York, for the purpose of interesting employers in the Evening Schools, and to awaken a wide-spread interest in the community, and in the minds of the fifty thousand young men and women, many of them girls and boys, employed in these great industrial establishments, for whom these schools were specially organized. I visited more than three hundred establishments and conversed with proprietors and foremen, leaving circulars and meeting personally with a great number of young persons. While on this duty, I called upon Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood. I stated my purpose, which met, at once, with a prompt and hearty response. Both proprietors expressed a readiness to aid in carrying out any suggestions that I chose to make that would be likely to secure the results of my mission. Lectures on Physiology and the best means of preserving the health, and on other practical subjects, were suggested, several of which were given in the workrooms; also a library for the use of the girls, which has been carried into effect and forms an important feature in the establishment, the library having a fine collection of nearly 2,000 volumes. About six weeks since, want of room compelled Messrs D. & S. to remove to a splendid new building on White-street. Their manufactory has a white marble front 40 feet wide and is 120 feet deep, and has seven stories, occupied by more than 1,000 artisans, 900 of whom are girls and young women, with about 300 Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machines, and numerous ingenious labor-saving devices made by Mr. Douglas; the whole force and machinery being equal to 4,000 trained workwomen and men, and producing from five to eight thousand skirts per day.

In addition to the main building, there is a large four-story dwelling-house, which is used for the library, a reception-room, toilet, and cloak rooms; a machine shop and a suite of rooms for the house-keeper and assistants.

Nine and a half hours a day, and on Saturday but nine hours, is the period allotted to work, or three and a half hours less per week than any other establishment; and Messrs. D. & S. have already signed an agreement to reduce this period to nine hours a day, and eight and a half on Saturdays, to take effect so soon as any respectable number of employers shall sign a similar agreement, a copy of which is at the Mayor's Office.

These are some of the reasons why I have been interested in, and look upon this great hoop-skirt establishment as a model institution. Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood were the only employers who took active steps and have wrought out practical results from the suggestions it was made my duty to make. Many others talked well about the value of the Evening Schools, and the importance of the employers' interest in forwarding the best interests of the employe; but our friends, whose praises are in all mouths to-day, were the only ones to demonstrate their own proposition—"We believe that every hour actually devoted to the increase of intelligence and comfort among our girls comes back to us tenfold, in the quantity and quality of the work done, and we will do all that we can to induce our girls to attend on the Evening Schools you represent, and in every way do our best to protect the health and add to the comfort, respectability, intelligence and happiness of all who work for us. We believe this to be our wisest business policy, apart from any higher motive."

You have seen to-day, in this lavish expenditure of more than two thousand dollars, and in the acres of joyous youth before us, some of the results of this noble, generous and suggestive policy which, I hope, will be imitated universally by those having the direction of other industrial establishments in the City and country.

Mr. Robinson, of the *Tribune*, was called for, and introduced Mr. Oliver Johnson, who delivered a Hard Shell Baptist sermon, which elicited roars of laughter, after which Mr. Robinson took the rock and read a humorous poem, entitled "Crinoline," that made lots of fun.

Mr. J. O. Woods, Mr. Swackhamer and Officer Petty made short and spicy speeches.

The company assembled on board at 4 o'clock, reaching the City at about 7 o'clock.

The only incident occurring on the way worthy of special note grew out of a drunken brawl between a couple of short-boys, who brought a bottle of whisky on board, one of whom shot himself in the neck with a paper wad, and fell down and had the nose-bleed, affording a momentary trace of tragedy to the occasion.

Police Intelligence.

A Vile Wretch—An Attempted Murder.—Peter Young, although not yet twenty-five years of age, is one of the most desperate characters in the Sixth Ward. He has for some time aspired to be a leader of the Dead-Rabbit gang, and has been an active and efficient worker in the fraternity. He has only been out of State Prison two years, having served a term for taking the life of a man during a drunken fight on Mulberry street, near the Five Points. The Jury in that case brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, and his imprisonment was light in consequence. Yesterday afternoon his sister called to see him at the corner of Park and Mulberry streets, where he lives, and he endeavored to compel her to submit to his inhuman lust. The sister refused, and he seized a large knife and attempted to stab her with it, but she ran from him into the street, and made her escape. The sister told another brother of the treatment she had received, and this brother called to reprimand the gross offender, when the latter at once rushed at him with a cheese knife, and would doubtless have murdered him on the spot had not bystanders interposed and saved his life. A warrant was speedily issued for the arrest of Peter Young, and early last evening he was taken in custody by the Sixth Ward Police and detained to await an examination.

Sunday Fighting in the Nineteenth Ward.—Two brisk fights occurred on Sunday, in the Nineteenth Precinct. Andrew Elliott, an Irish boiler maker, had a knock down with Christopher Keyser, a German lager bier vender. Elliott was not satisfied, however, with fighting according to rule, but picked up a club and knocked his opponent on the head, endangering the life of the latter. For this violation of the rules of the ring, the Police took Elliott in custody, and he was taken before a Police Magistrate and locked up. Francis McDermott, a peddler, and Patrick Quin, had an altercation, which ended in the former drawing a knife and stabbing his antagonist, inflicting a deep and frightful cut. The Police arrested McDermott, and he was locked up to await the result of the injuries inflicted. John Ryan, a friend of McDermott, undertook to prevent the officers from arresting McDermott, and for this friendly interference, he was taken in custody and placed in a cell.

The Trainer of the "Benicia Boy" Fighting on His Own Hook.—Joe Coburn, an Englishman, has undertaken the job of training the "Benicia Boy" for the forthcoming fight for $2,000, with Morrissey. The process of training is going on at Jim Hughes' place, on the Bloomingdale Road, and the presumption was that every minute of Joe's time was occupied with his pupil. This is not so, for Joe frequently strays to the City. At a late hour on Sunday evening, while at the Adriatic, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, he got into an altercation with Alexander Mason, the proprietor of the house. A splendid set-to took place between them. Mason's education on the up and down strokes and side licks has not been altogether neglected, and he made some very fancy hits. Joe, despite his superior science, did not manage to get the best of Aleck. Joe carried away a few impressions of Aleck's fists about his nose and face. Aleck got a slight flesh wound across his right cheek, and the side of his nose slightly cut.

A Waiter Robbing a Waiter.—Patrick Quirk and John O'Connor, two hotel waiters, availed themselves of Sunday—it being their "day off"—to go to Yorkville and have a good time. They took divers drinks together, and O'Connor, by the time they were ready to return to the City, was gloriously "tight." A drink after leaving the cars rendered him gloriously unconscious of passing events, and this temporary unconsciousness his comrade used to good advantage by enticing him into an alley and robbing him of about $8 in money and a silver watch. Quirk was afterwards arrested, the property recovered, and the prisoner locked up by Justice Kelly to answer.

Pickpockets at the Catholic Cathedral.—The light-fingered gentry were pretty abundant, Sunday, among the immense throng gathered to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the Catholic Cathedral in Fifth-avenue. Owing to the crowd of policemen in attendance they worked very carefully. Five—three women and two men, were arrested by the Detective Police. The prisoners were taken yesterday morning to the Police Head-quarters, their daguerreotypes added to the Rogues' Gallery, after which they were sent to the Tombs. The prisoners gave their names as Charles Brown, Wm. Smith, Ann Walker, Ann Gordon and Nora McGreggor.

Descent on a Lager-Bier Saloon.—About 10½ o'clock on Sunday evening, Capt. Squires, of the Eleventh Ward, and a posse of his men, made a descent on the lager bier saloon, at No. 264 Stanton-street. A large quantity of visitors were having a lively time dancing, card-playing and guggling lager. Frederick Miller, the proprietor of the place, and two others, were arrested and taken to the Station-house and locked up.

Successful Burglary.—The fancy goods store of Schiller & Colson, No. 78½ Bowery, was entered Monday morning by burglars and about $200 worth of goods stolen. The burglars effected an entrance into the place by cutting through a rear door. They escaped with their booty, and thus far have managed to elude the Police.

Boy Drowned.—James McKeon, a boy, 11 years of age, Sunday afternoon, while playing with some other boys on a raft in the dock foot of Delancey street, accidentally fell into the water and was drowned. The body was taken to the residence of his parents, No 56 Jackson street, where the Coroner held an inquest this morning, a verdict of "accidental drowning" being rendered.

Dishonest Servant.—Mary Ann Williams, a servant in the employ of Mr. Birdsall, of No. 299 Spring-street, was taken in custody yesterday, charged with stealing to the value of $64. She had pawned most of the clothing. Justice Kelly locked her up for trial.

[Advertisement.]

Messrs. Gomez & Mills, inventors of the new patent safety-fuse train, respectfully invite the civil and military authorities, members of the Press, and the public generally, to witness an exhibition of their new safety fuse as applied to the firing of cannon, which will take place, by permission of his Honor, the Mayor, Daniel F. Tiemann, Esq., at the Battery, on Tuesday next, Aug. 17, at 4 P. M. The submarine fuse will be attached to a battery of ten guns, (six-pounders,) which will be instantly and simultaneously fired from a boat in the river some thousand feet from the shore. Cannon will also be repeatedly discharged from various points with lengths of the land train, to illustrate the extreme velocity (second only to electricity) and safety of this new fuse in military operations, &c., while the availability of cannon after having been spiked by an enemy will be demonstrated by using the muzzle instead of the vent hole for the insertion of the fuse. Every accommodation will be afforded for spectators, a force of police will be upon the ground, and the proceedings cannot fail to prove attractive to all interested in inventions and the progress of military and naval science.

[Advertisement.]

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.
QUEEN'S MESSAGE.
"Whose are the best Sewing Machines in the United States?"
PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
"WEED'S PATENT,
Whitney & Lyon, Proprietors.
Salesroom No. 345 Broadway, New-York."

[Advertisement.]

HADFIELD'S TELEGRAPH
FIREWORKS,
Coley & Titus, Agents,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.
Orders of any amount, addressed as above, promptly attended to.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

Cholera Infantum.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething will positively cure cholera infantum, dysentery, and diarrhœa, if used in season, and will give immediate relief to infants and children suffering from wind cholic. Sold by all dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents a bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-street.

[Advertisement.]

Ben Leil the Pirate.—A new French translation by this title was performed at Purdy's National Theatre last evening with Mr. R. Johnson and a full company in the cast, and was highly successful. It will be repeated to-night, and with it the thrilling drama of the "Seven Escapes of Adelaide of Dresden."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Disorders that eat into the flesh or inflame the skin are extinguished forever by the Ointment, and affections of the stomach, liver, and excretory organs by the Pills. These are rules without exceptions.

[Advertisement.]

Cyrus W. Field.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 16.

4,800 U. S. 6s, 1867	114	50 Harlem Railroad.b30	10¼
1,000 N. Y. S 6s 1873	114½	150 Reading Railroad..	48⅛
15,000 Indiana State 5s.	89⅛	50 do.........s3	48
500 N. C. State 6s...	96¾	50 do.........s10	47⅞
5,000 Virginia 6s	92¾	300 do.........s10	47⅝
5,000 Missouri S. 6s...	85¼	200 do.........s3	47⅝
16,000 do......	85⅛	300 do.........s3	47½
10,000 Cal. State 7s....	87	85 Mil. & Miss. R. R...	16½
500 Cal. S. 7s n. b....	85½	10 do..........	15⅜
36,000 Tenn. 6s '90....	92⅜	100 do..........	15¼
4,000 E. R. C Bds. '71.	30	60 Mich. Cen. R. R...	58½
5,000 M. S. 1st mtg. Bds.	85	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	22⅜
1,000 L. C. & M. L G b..	22½	200 do.........b30	22⅜
5,000 do....	22⅜	200 do..........	22¼
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st m..	96	75 M. S. & N. Ia. pref.s	44½
3,000 Hud. R. R. 3d m..	67¼	50 do.........b60	44½
10 Merchants' Bank..	110	100 do.........c	44¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....	106½	50 do.........s10	44
135 Bank of Commerce.	100	208 Panama R. R......	114
15 Del. & Hud. C Co.	98¾	20 Ill. Cen. R. R......	75
20 Bank of America..	110¼	100 do..........	74½
20 do.........s7	110½	50 do..........	74¼
82 Pacific M. S. S. Co.	83⅝	110 do..........	74
30 do..........	83¾	45 Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	90
142 do..........	83½	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R...	83¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	77¾	55 do..........	83½
50 do.........opg	77¾	550 Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3	34¼
100 do.........b60	77¾	100 do.........s30	34
100 do.........opg	77⅝	100 do.........s10	34
100 do.........s3	77½	50 do.........b60	34¼
200 do.........b60	77½	600 do..........	34
150 do.........opg	77⅜	100 Chi. & R. Is. R. R. b60	74¼
100 do.........c	77⅜	150 do.........s3	74⅛
150 do.........opg	77¼	450 do.........s3	74¼
50 Erie Railroad...b30	16⅝	100 do.........b60	74⅛
200 do.........s3	16⅝	50 do.........c	74⅛
55 do..........	16⅜	50 do.........b60	74
100 do.........s10	16⅝	50 do.........s60	73⅞
70 do.........s3	16½	100 do.........b3	74
50 Hudson River R...	28		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

20 Com. F. Ins. Co....	81	600 N. Y. Mut. In sc.	53 45
10 N. W. F. In Co.....	86¼	500 M C & T RR 6 p c bd	41¾
18 Excel. F. Ins Co....	97	2000 C S P & F d L R R 1st mort bond........	40½
20 Wash F Ins. Co....	144½	1000 Cum Coal and Iron Co 1st mort bond........	6½
24 Empire C. F. In Co.	80¾	5000 Min P RR 2d m bd	35
10 Mer F Ins Co.......	108¾	15000 Iowa C W 8 p c b	44¾
20 N. A. F. Ins. Co....	121½	18000 Terre Haute and Alton R. R. 10 p c bds	32½
40 Fulton F Ins. Co...	124	4000 Mil. and Hor. R. R 8 p c bonds due 1882..	52½
10 Home Fire Ins Co...	160½	6000 Cle and Tol R R 7 p c income bonds..	47
20 Relief F. Ins Co...	113½	1000 Lee Co 8 p c bonds	62¾
5 Republic F. Ins. Co..	87½	14 shs Sec ave RR Co..	90
14 Me and Tra F. In Co	124½	10 Irving Bank stock.	100¾
25 Harmony F Ins Co..	85	20 Merchants' Ex bank.	100
30 Exchange F. Ins Co.	103½	5 Bank of Commerce..	99¾
5 Gebhard F. Ins. Co..	88½	30 Metropolitan Bank..	107¾
10 Ætna Fire Ins. Co...	105¾	10 U. S. F. Ins. Co....	124
30 Knickerb F. Ins. Co.	135	10 Market Fire Ins. Co	115
16 St. Nicholas Bank..	95	20 Humboldt F. I. Co..	90
50 Bank of New York.	109	20 N. World F. Ins. Co.	94
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co.	6½	5000 8 p c land grant bd C, St P & F du L R C	20
23 National F. Ins Co.	169	5000 6 p c bs St Virginia	92½
37 Eagle Fire Ins Co..	133½	5000 8 p c 1st mt. bs Mil & Hor R R Co. 1882..	47½
30 Peoples' F. Ins. Co.	101½	40 Peoples' Bank......	100¾
17 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	129¾		
10 Resolute F. Ins. Co.	106¾		
80 Irving Bank........	100		
12 Second-avenue R. R	69½		
5 Mec. Banking Asso..	50		
10 U. S. Express Co...	88		
$1,000 G W M In s. of 58	44½		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri S. 6s..s3	85	100 Reading R. R......	47⅜
1,000 E. R. R. c. b.'71...	30	100 do..........	47½
1,000 Hud. R R 1st m..	101	5 Panama R. R......	114
2,000 N. J. Cent 2d m b	85	7 do..........	114¾
25 Pac. M Steam. Co..	83½	500 Erie R. R.......s10	16⅜
50 N. Y. C. R R.. p&c	77⅜	100 do..........	16⅝
200 do.........s3	77⅛	25 Gal. & Chi. R....	83¾
100 La C. & Mil. R. R.	4	50 do..........	83
200 Hud. Riv. R R..s60	27½	100 Cl. & Tol. R....s10	33¾
50 do.........b30	28	600 do.........s3	33¾
50 do.........s30	27¾	250 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30	73½
200 do.........s15	27¾	350 do..........	73¾
50 do..........	27⅞	150 do.........s10	73⅝
50 do.........b60	28	100 do.........s60	73

Monday, Aug. 16—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 14, the particulars of which are advertised separately on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 7:

Increase in Loans....................	$2,481,602
Decrease in Specie....................	3,995,371
Decrease in Circulation....................	195,476
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits....................	523,523

Including the exchanges among or between the Banks through the Clearing-House, which average $15,208,690, and are taken from the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits; and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 15, 1857.	Aug. 14, 1858.	Aug. 7, 1858.
Capital.........	$65,430,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans.........	121,241,472	123,374,459	120,892,857
Specie.........	11,360,645	31,150,473	35,145,844
Circulation	8,780,012	7,588,939	7,784,415
Gross Deposits..	92,356,328	105,034,772	107,454,715
Exchanged.....	25,541,399	15,208,690	17,115,23
Undrawn	66,814,929	89,826,082	90,349,605
In Sub-Treasury	12,322,808	12,886,816	5,553,477

It will be noticed that over three-fifths the difference in the Specie average goes into the Loan column. This is in consequence of the advances upon Government Stock. The mercantile Bills under discount have really run down on the present statement, as may be noted on the comparative list of banks which have decreased or increased the Loan column since last Monday. A similar state of things will probably be shown all round on the succeeding statement, when the full effect of the negotiation with the Government will be told. After that we look for a steadier movement. Two of the Banks—the Commerce and Manhattan—now hold under advances over three millions of the new Stock. The Merchants' and America are large bidders in the same way. The mercantile discounts at the Merchants' Bank have run off faster than their advances upon Government Stock have run up the Loan average. The Statement altogether is not materially different from the previous calculations made on the Street, except, perhaps, that the addition to the Loans is less than anticipated. Notwithstanding the drafts made upon the Banks by some of the heavy depositors to pay for Government Stock, the deposit line goes down only about half a million of dollars. This fact tells the story of the continued abundance of unemployed means on the Street. The improvement in general business is not yet sufficient to absorb, at a living rate of interest, the money which is held for use upon mercantile paper, and with the exception of the temporary demand from the Government there is too little doing in Stocks to put this money and other private capital out at call, even at very low rates of usance. Lenders are quite as abundant, to-day, and their terms about as moderate, as at any time during the season. As remarked this morning, the only change that we can hear of is on paper having over 90 days to run, and this more in the effort to raise the rates ½@1 ⅌ cent. per annum, than in the increased offering of such paper or the actual sales.

The additional sum paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day on the Government Stock is only $48,392. We understand the Secretary or Register of the Treasury has intimated, by letter, to a number of the large takers of the Stock, that the Department would feel greatly accommodated if these parties would afford a little time to fill in and transmit the Bonds. The Bonds number ten thousand, and to each is attached thirty half-yearly coupons, all of which have to be signed and numbered. The money has been paid into the Sub-Treasury with a rapidity wholly unexpected, after the offer of the Department to extend the time to Sept. 1, and thirty days thereafter if desirable.

There is an increased offering of Foreign Bills to-day, and the price on London opens for the *Persia's* mail at 109⅜ ⅌ cent., at which there is not much business yet done. The Bill Brokers on 'Change this afternoon decline to operate freely better than 109½ ⅌ cent. Most of the remittances to be provided for go over to Tuesday. The export for Bullion is moderate. A parcel of Silver, $212,000, received to-day from New-Orleans may be transhipped for England. French Bills are 5,13¾@5,12½.

The market for Stocks is quite sluggish to-day, and without any particular cause for depression in prices, except the general dull feeling among the operators, the closing rates are down about ½ ⅌ cent. on New-York Central, Reading, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Toledo and Galena, and ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. on most other descriptions, except Panama and Pacific Mail, which continue strong and in steady demand. The dullness extended to Missouri State Stocks, which sold as low as 85 ⅌ cent. There were no transactions at the Board in the new Federal Stock, as few of the holders are prepared to deliver the Bonds. The general market left off tame.

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts....................	$358,827
Payments....................	450,040
Balance....................	12,795,604

The receipts include $89,000 from Customs.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, during the month of July, were as follows, viz:

From Freight	$48,888 56	
For Passengers..............	48,917 78	
For Mail....................	4,482 29	
For Rent of Road............	5,500 00	—$107,949 65
Miscellaneous...............		161 02
Earnings in same month last year........		119,556 18
Decrease. (10 7-10 ⅌ cent.)............		$11,606 53
Expenses in July, 1858............		75,802 65
Expenses in July, 1857............		108,777 62
Decrease, (30⅓ ⅌ cent.)............		$32,974 97
Net earnings in July, 1858............		32,147 00
Net earnings in July, 1857............		10,778 56
Increase (about 198 ⅌ cent.)............		21,368 44

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 14.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,740,762	$2,610,814	$235,312	$6,938,430
Artisans' Bank...	944,477	65,754	90,768	521,427
Atlantic Bank....	538,222	83,475	98,349	319,945
Bk. of America...	6,238,355	3,433,720	97,712	7,879,721
Bk. of Commerce.	12,820,715	2,896,592	1,975	8,138,180
Bk. of Comm'wth.	999,670	216,797	99,450	931,792
Bk. of New-York.	4,012,126	865,442	370,719	3,690,971
Bk. of N. America	1,700,820	195,668	71,154	1,432,400
Bk. of Republic...	4,232,249	1,479,865	187,428	4,611,016
Bk. St. New-York	3,427,195	1,784,885	279,257	3,720,521
Broadway Bank..				
Bull's Head Bank	361,004	30,154	101,174	307,002
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,492,187	412,894	180,868	1,210,429
Chatham Bank...	546,434	64,327	98,155	302,588
Chemical Bank...	2,029,420	1,107,240	272,525	2,528,893
Citizens' Bank...	735,037	99,501	141,668	550,217
City Bank........	2,120,046	579,779	16,510	2,029,462
Continental Bank.	3,504,873	710,422	114,810	2,993,269
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,455,805	479,873	125,773	1,455,096
East River Bank..	193,590	26,939	41,786	112,654
Fulton Bank......	1,764,083	495,434	125,103	1,720,334
Greenwich Bank..	722,093	104,755	112,444	597,313
Grocers' Bank....	296,533	63,942	34,979	173,905
Hanover Bank....	1,312,794	237,045	98,347	773,258
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,583,750	257,351	200,856	1,569,163
Irving Bank......	825,989	190,552	103,529	760,585
Leather Man. Bk.	2,107,980	305,761	221,310	1,759,559
Manhattan Co....	5,124,023	1,052,399	324,004	4,219,810
Marine Bank.....	889,153	217,402	96,985	715,486
Market Bank.....	1,731,725	291,854	166,121	1,371,564
Mechanics' Bank.	4,093,813	1,056,579	255,627	3,821,977
Mech. B'g Ass'n..	248,435	153,615	47,187	196,875
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	779,596	174,147	123,548	699,100
Mercantile Bank..	2,753,210	475,218	45,113	2,359,936
Merchants' Bank.	5,656,093	2,108,956	224,592	5,770,543
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,283,052	342,585	115,341	1,616,937
Metropolitan Bk..	7,081,972	1,345,350	212,843	5,856,047
Nassau Bank.....	1,471,937	237,031	113,897	1,049,163
National Bank....	2,342,870	385,649	196,771	1,255,893
N. Y. County Bk.	389,634	33,321	92,485	255,958
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	402,377	55,161	163,531	131,917
N. Y. Exch. Bank	273,263	25,274	116,834	269,117
Ocean Bank......	1,680,137	426,633	99,343	1,485,835
Oriental Bank....	550,663	82,181	99,682	387,614
Pacific Bank.....	1,057,537	141,386	125,173	842,988
Park Bank.......	4,065,444	913,849	187,619	3,433,946
People's Bank....	627,806	165,077	116,271	537,747
Phenix Bank.....	3,297,529	562,362	48,895	2,568,511
St. Nicholas Bank	1,025,420	216,077	96,999	704,466
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,127,812	308,642	196,603	783,226
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,202,738	418,001	99,431	2,516,090
Tradesmen's Bank	1,352,786	208,370	318,193	855,412
Union Bank......	2,921,889	512,110	161,186	2,422,174

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans........	$123,374,459	Circulation.......	$7,588,939
Specie........	31,150,473	Deposits.........	105,034,772

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Aug. 7.		Aug. 7.
Amer. Ex. Bank..	$7,703,719	Manhattan Co....	4,672,749
Artisans' Bank....	907,471	Marine Bank......	841,803
Atlantic Bank.....	532,200	Market Bank......	1,711,583
Bk. of America....	5,694,146	Mechanics' Bank..	4,146,420
Bk. of Commerce.	11,741,867	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	249,336
Bk. of Comm'wth..	1,003,171	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	790,065
Bk. of New-York..	4,114,717	Mercantile Bank...	2,740,906
Bk. of N. America	1,717,638	Merchants' Bank..	5,864,644
Bk. of Republic....	4,138,136	Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,177,436
Bk. St. New-York.	3,454,605	Metropolitan Bank	6,632,182
Broadway Bank ..	2,266,119	Nassau Bank	1,433,780
Bull's Head Bank	365,800	National Bank.....	2,343,945
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,460,486	N. Y. County Bk..	384,558
Chatham Bank....	640,838	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	414,698
Chemical Bank....	2,030,089	N. Y. Exch Bank.	266,046
Citizens' Bank.....	743,391	Ocean Bank.......	1,715,213
City Bank.........	2,063,742	Oriental Bank.....	589,262
Continental Bank.	3,535,291	Pacific Bank......	1,103,564
Corn Exch. Bank..	1,370,143	Park Bank	4,099,357
East River Bank..	197,188	People's Bank.....	647,134
Fulton Bank.......	1,828,587	Phenix Bank	3,233,616
Greenwich Bank...	721,979	St. Nicholas Bank.	1,002,462
Grocers' Bank.....	289,373	Seventh Ward Bk	1,112,836
Hanover Bank.....	1,295,772	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,058,009
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,598,846	Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,566
Irving Bank.......	841,927	Union Bank.......	2,917,865
Leather Man. Bk..	2,194,215		
Total...............			$120,892,857

The Wisconsin Governor on La Crosse—Letter of Governor Randall in the U. S. Land Office.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Executive Office, Madison, Wis.,
August 3, 1858.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Commissioner of Land Office:

Sir: Your letter of July 23d, enclosing the copy of a communication from N. P. Stanton, Esq., President of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, is received. In my letter of the 4th February, to your department, I did not give at length the reasons for my request that further action be suspended by the Land Department, until further information from the Executive Department of this State. I have given them frequently since that time to Mr. Stanton, and to the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, and Mr. Stanton knows them full well, and that the same views were entertained by nearly the entire Legislature of that State during the last winter. Mr. Stanton and the entire Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, have known these objections for six months, and have done nothing, in my judgment, towards a compliance with the law; but on the contrary, have been using a large amount of Land Grant Securities, at a most inexcusable sacrifice, to build a piece of railroad from Tomah to the city of La Crosse, entirely off the line of road for the building of which the grant was made by Congress, and which it is not pretended by the Company that they were authorized to build with funds derived from the sale of land belonging to that grant, or by the sale of securities based upon that grant.

The act of Congress approved June 3, 1856, "granting land to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of Railroads in said State," provided in the first section, "that there be and is hereby granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Railroad from Madison or Columbus by way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, and also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago *northerly* to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said Roads respectively," &c. The second *provision* of section one reads, "That the lands hereby granted *shall be exclusively applied to the construction* of the road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, *and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever.*"

Section 3 reads: "And be it further enacted, that the land hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other," &c.

The Legislature of this State, by an act approved Oct. 11, 1856, authorized the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. to build the road for the western division contemplated by the act of Congress, and to aid in its construction granted to that Company the lands donated by Congress for that purpose, upon conditions and reservations named in the act of the Legislature. The Legislature had a right to fix and prescribe the terms and conditions upon which it would confer that grant upon the La Crosse Company, the manner in which the Company should become invested with the lands, and determine in every respect the consideration the Company should pay, and the services it should perform, not inconsistent with the act of Congress. Through the act of the Legislature a contract was made by the State with the La Crosse Co. that the Company should build railroads from the city of Madison in the County of Dane, and from the village of Columbus in the county of Columbia, in the most direct and feasible route by the way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to Lake Superior and to Bayfield, &c. The Company became a party to the contract with the State by formal acceptance, undertook and contracted to build the roads last above described, and as a consideration was entitled to receive and enjoy the lands granted to the State for that purpose, at the times, in the quantities and upon the conditions named in the act. The first provision of section 3 of the Legislative act, like a similar provision in the act of Congress, declares, "That the said lands shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other *work* whatever. It fixed the point of commencement of the roads at Madison and Columbus, their junction at Portage City, and the termination at the west end of Lake Superior and Bayfield.

By the second section of the act, the State required of the Company, and the Company contracted, to build or construct, on the most direct and feasible route from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and simultaneously as nearly as practicable, the *said roads*, both to be completed by the last day of December, A. D., 1858, and for the purpose of estimating and selecting the lands granted by Congress, the City of Madison was designated as the point of commencement of said road. Section 4 of this act provides, "That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say 'That a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of road respectively, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said road are completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, may be sold, and so from time to time until the said roads are completed.'" It will be here seen that the State might sell one hundred and twenty sections of land before any road was completed, and after that another one hundred and twenty sections for any continuous twenty miles completed. In other words, for the first twenty continuous miles completed, the State might sell two hundred and forty sections of land.

The act of Congress did not fix any point of commencement for estimating and selecting the lands granted by Congress; but the act of the Legislature fixed it at Madison, and the first hundred and twenty sections included within twenty continuous miles are to be selected within the first twenty miles, and the one hundred and twenty sections for the first twenty miles completed, making two hundred and forty sections for the first twenty continuous miles completed, and to be selected within the first twenty miles of said road, and within six sections in width on each side of the road, or within eleven miles on each side of the road.

If the act of the Legislature had simply fixed Madison as the point of commencement of said road for the purpose of estimating the lands granted, it might authorize a different construction, if that were the only ground for such construction. But Madison was fixed as the point of commencement of said road, not only for the purpose of *estimating*, but also for the purpose of *selecting*, the lands granted by Congress. With this view the second proviso of section 4 of the act of the Legislature says, "That the title of said lands vest in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in the manner following, that is to say, whenever twenty miles *of the said road* shall have been completed so as to admit of running regular trains on the same, the Governor shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior the fact that such twenty continuous miles of such roads are completed as aforesaid, then the title of two hundred and forty sections of said lands shall vest in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and when a second twenty continuous miles of said road shall have been completed so as to admit of running regular trains on the same, the Governor shall certify as above, and thereupon a further quantity of one hundred and twenty sections of said lands shall vest in said Company, and so from time to time until said roads are completed." For the first twenty miles of road completed the Company is entitled to two hundred and forty sections of land, and for the second twenty miles completed to one hundred and twenty sections, *and for the purpose of estimating and selecting the lands granted, Madison is designated as the point of commencement of said road; the first two hundred and forty sections must be selected for the first twenty miles.*

The act of the Legislature granting the land to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, required the roads from Madison to Portage, and from Columbus to Portage, to be completed by the last day of December, A. D., 1858. The Company bought the law by a system of bribery and corruption unparalleled in the history of civilized nations, and under it bought themselves into a contract to complete the two roads to Portage within the time specified, and are bound by their contract. Yet, notwithstanding the great interests involved, indifferent to their undertaking, almost two years have elapsed, and not a single mile of railroad has been completed by that Company, between Madison and Portage City, or between Columbus and Portage City. Six miles of railroad must be completed within five months by that Company, in order fully to comply with the law and its contract. Six months have elapsed since my views were known to the Company, and since they were informed through interviews I had with various Directors of the Company, that I could give no certificate until the Company commenced and prosecuted the work upon that part of the road to be completed the present year; and still no efforts were made or steps taken towards fulfilling this part of the contract with the State. The Company has not been taken by surprise. I gave the information thus early in order that something might be done to avoid the difficulty. The Directors of the Company have not hesitated to declare that it is impossible for the Company to fulfill its contracts, and still it cries for land. It is breaking its contract with the State in failing to build the roads from Madison and Columbus to Portage City, and insists upon pay for breaking it.

Independent of considerations which, I have before maintained, the fact that the Legislature limited the time within which the roads from Madison and Columbus to Portage City were to be completed to the last day of December of the present year, shows that its intention was to have that part of the road first completed, and gives peculiar force to the construction which I am compelled to put upon the law. The State has, otherwise, no security that the roads from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City will ever be completed. The State could bring no suit against the Company to recover damages for its failure to perform, nor could the State commence and prosecute any proceedings in any court to compel the Company to perform. The State would be entirely at the mercy of the Company. The latter could do whatever it chose, and leave undone whatever it chose. It could build a piece of road where the value of the lands would warrant a speculation, and refuse or neglect to build where the lands were poor, thus entirely avoiding the intention of Congress in making the grant to the State, and the intention of the State in conferring the grant upon that Company.

Again, the Act of Congress and the Act of the Legislature both declare that the said lands shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that Road for which it was granted and selected, to be disposed of only as the work progressed, and "the same shall be applied to no other work whatever." As a part of its contract the Company agreed, in accepting the grant, that the lands shall be applied to no other purpose than to build a Railroad "from the city of Madison in the county of Dane, and from the village of Columbus in the County of Columbia, on the most direct and feasible route, by the way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield." In direct violation of this contract, this Company contracted to pay and have paid a very large amount of Land Grant Bonds at a sacrifice of nearly one million of dollars on their par value, to build a branch of the L. C. & M. R. R., or a part of the Railroad from Tomah to the city of La Crosse, which it is not pretended is on the line of the road intended by the Act of Congress and by the Act of our Legislature. So the land, or securities based upon the lands granted by Congress, are being diverted from their legitimate purposes, and applied to purposes entirely foreign from the design of Congress, in building roads, or parts of roads, not intended to be aided by the grant.

All this is matter-of-record proof. I am called upon as the Executive of this State, to wink at these failures of contract and diversion of funds, and to sit quietly by while the munificent grant made by Congress is incumbered by mortgage bonds, and the securities sacrificed at 30 cents on the dollar, for purposes never intended by the law-making power. The Grant was made for the purpose of increasing facilities for travel and the transaction of business upon the line designated, and for the purpose of developing the resources and hastening the settlement of the waste and unsettled portions of the State. The lands, or the money arising from their sale, cannot be devoted to any other purpose, be used to build any other roads, or appropriated to pay old debts or the interest on old debts contracted before that Grant was made by Congress. My predecessor, in my judgment, gave his certificate erroneously. I submit that this is not a matter of difficulty between the United States and a railroad Company, but a matter between this State and the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, to be settled and determined by the authorities and courts of this State. The General Government deals with the State, through its properly constituted authorities.

In regard to the Grant, the State, as to the Government, stands in the light of a trustee. The State is bound to see the lands properly disposed of by the company to which, on stipulated conditions, it turned over the Grant. The State and the La Crosse Company must settle this matter between themselves, and by the act of our Legislature, the deeds of conveyance of the lands are to be made by the State authorities to the company, as fast as it is entitled to them. I have no personal controversy with that company and never have had; nor have I ever had any of any kind with any of its old directors or present ones.

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad enterprise is one of great importance to the State, and there is no hostility towards it, either among the public authorities or the people. There is no disposition to embarrass the Company, or to thwart its efforts to escape the difficulties into which it has been plunged by bad men. I do not mean here any disrespect to the present Board of Directors. There is no desire to deprive the Company of the Land Grant. All reasonable extension of time will be freely given to the Company to enable it to fulfill its contracts, if it will but manifest a disposition to perform. Just as fast as it builds the Land Grant roads, it shall have certificates and lands.

I regret exceedingly the unpleasant position in which I am placed towards the Company, and nothing but a sense of imperative duty to the State has forced me into it. I have no power over the action of the Department at Washington; but, in behalf of this State, I protest against the issue of any patent to the State of lands granted by Congress, until the question is fully settled here, that by the law the Company is entitled to them. The policy adopted in the West for building railroads has been a bad one. Building roads *to make business*, instead of *to accommodate business*, on promises to pay is a false system. Directors grow rich, the roads languish, and stockholders suffer. I advised against such a system, years ago. I anticipated the bitter end that by such courses is sure to come. I fear the ruin, and suffering, and bitterness it brings in its train. It is not confined to one road, or to a few. I must execute the law as I understand it. I have sworn to do so, and "without fear, favor, affection, or hope of reward," in this as in all things, I will protect the rights of the State, and the interest of the people of the State, so far as I have the power, regardless of any locality, combination, or influence.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. W. RANDALL.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 16—1 P. M.

There is a better supply of Flour offering this morning, but the views of holders are above those of buyers, and we have no sales to note. Wheat is in fair demand, and holders are very firm; sales 5,300 bu. new red Ohio at $1 15; 2,500 bu. Common Chicago Spring at 85c., generally held at 90c. Corn quiet demand good and holders firm; sales 25,000 bushels sound Ohio, afloat, at 74c. Oats scarce and market firm. Sound held at 50c. Whisky firm at 25c. Canal Freights dull: 40c. on Flour, 10½c. on Wheat, and 9½c. on Corn, to New York. *Lake Receipts for the last 48 hours*—10,149 bbls. Flour; 81,220 bushels Wheat; 66,500 bushels Corn; 26,400 bushels Oats; 765 bushels Rye. *Canal Shipments same time*—6,136 bbls. Flour; 43,258 bushels Wheat; 31,853 bushels Corn; 8,400 bushels Oats.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 16.

Flour quiet; new $4 75@$5. Wheat firm; sales of 3,500 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 for Red and $1 21½@$1 43 for White. Corn dull and lower; Yellow 87c.@88c. Whisky dull at 28c.@29c.

Baltimore, Monday, Aug. 16.

Flour firm; Ohio and Howard $5 37½@$5 50. Wheat $1 25@$1 30 for White, and $1 25@$1 28 for Red. Corn—White, 80c.@83c.; yellow, 85c.@88c. Whisky dull.

Oswego, Monday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

Flour steady, with good demand. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 18 for White Michigan; 80c. for Stump-tail Chicago Spring. Corn unchanged; sales 50,000 bushels at 74c.@75c. for sound Indiana and Michigan. Canal Freights steady; Flour 27c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—44,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—26,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 16—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat dull and lower; sales at 87c. Corn quiet. Oats quiet. *Shipments to Buffalo*: 1,000 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bush. Wheat; 59,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*: 17,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts*: 600 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bush. Wheat; 18,000 bush. Corn.

Cincinnati, Monday, Aug. 16.

Flour buoyant; sales 6,000 bbls. at $4 85@$5 25. Whisky steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at 23c. Provisions dull.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 16.

Cotton—Sales of 1,200 bales at unchanged prices. Flour advanced 25c.; Superfine, $4 75@$5. Corn 70c. Mess Pork $18.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

The reported sales of iron in Philadelphia, week ending August 14, included 500 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig at $21@$23, cash and 6 months, and 1,500 tons No. 2 at $20 cash, with 5,000 tons No. 2 on terms not made public.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Monday*—*First Board*—6,000 Pennsylvania 5s 89¾; 1,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 95; 200 City 6s 97; 1,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st m., 71; 5 Morris Canal, preferred, 99½; 100 Reading Railroad 24⅛; 15 Minehill Railroad, 60; 3 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42½; 6 Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank, 26.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97@97½; Philadelphia 6s, New, 101¾@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@89¾; Reading Railroad, 22¾@22⅞; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 76½@77; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 88; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86, 68½@69½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¼@42½; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 98½@99½; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88¼@88½; Morris Canal Consolidated 44@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 99@99½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62¼@62½; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 65; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 8½@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¾@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 70½@71½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 2d mort., 48@49; Long Island, 12@12¼; Girard Bank 11¼@11⅜; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59¾@60; New Creek ⅛@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6¾@7⅛; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
FROM EUROPE.			
American Empire	Galway	Quebec	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. 10
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 11
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New York	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Hammonia for Southampton, &c.—Mr. Ferd. Kark, Hamburg Consul, family and servant, 8 persons. Miss Faber, Francis M. Heryford, Mme. Tempfl and child, Dr. Edw. A. Felleller, lady and child, N. T. Lupton and lady, Jacob Elias, Eduard Meyer, F. Fallenstein, G. H. Brunswig, Jos. Lorsch, Mrs. Ad. Lippman, Mrs. Dawd and daughter, Chr. Andree, Ernst Roding, G. F. Mielentz, Rudolph Wilhelmi and lady, R. Saenger, Ludw. Becker, Friedericke and Louise Suck, Mr. Abram and lady, Louis Klump and two children, Jac. Levy, Heinrich Kurth, lady and 2 children, Bernh. Daniels and family (5 persons,) Anton Hirn, Carl Decker, Mr. S. Henry and 3 children, Sebastian Brandt, Louise Kress, C. F. Kress, George H. Pitt, Aug. Burgraff, Andreas Bredo, H. Leinkauf, Mrs. Rives, H. Behr, Lorenz Geyer, Sophie Benner, Leopold Trostler, Friedr. Muller, Mrs. A. Wamsel, Fr. Habich, Peter Haubris, Andr. Berger, M. Faenker, George Davis, O. Grotevend, Nic. Goebel, Robt. Voigt, Henry Bode, Rudolph Tausch, Carl Oberhofen, J. L. Kleinschmidt and lady, John George Regensburger, Mr. Authon, lady and 3 children, Mary Dieffenbach, Magdalena Hermann, Joseph Rieser, Edw. Ammann, Mr. Hamburger, Conrad Knaust, and 97 in the steerage. Total 190 passengers.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Mr. E. B. White, child and servant, Miss Sarah White, O. N. Hart, J. Sanders, C. H. Simonton, S. D. Grover, S. O'Neil and lady, L. Falk, R. L. Daniel, J. Godstein, [illegible] W. D. [illegible], H. Mehetens, Rev. W. Hyatt, J. B. Coffin, J. Lawrence, F. H. W. Briggs, Mrs. J. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, H. Bartlett, Mrs. H. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Middleton, two children and nurse, James Adger, Mrs. Smith, Miss A. K. Irving, Miss Richards, Mrs. Stickney and two children, D. S. Bailey and wife, S. A. Edmonston and wife, A. Vanderhorst, Mrs. E. Guith, Miss S. E. Bingley, Miss Ida T. Hatch, Mrs. J. L. Patch, Jno. Madden, C. F. Numberger, F. Coswell, L. M. Mattier, Jno. Thompson, Jas. R. Garcia, Jno. Sloman, Miss Sallie Thompson, Miss Jesse Thompson, two Misses Elman, O. Gregory, Wm. Masher, M. H. Manderville, L. S. Franks, lady and infant, Miss A. Marchant, E. S. Bailey, A. B. Wardlaw, M. S. Rose, J. V. Clark, Louis Morton Montgomery, Ed. Loth, C. W. Lane, Miss S. V. Auger, Miss J. T. Adger, Miss Clara Adger, Miss Sarah Adger and servant, Jas. Adger, Jr., J. Adger Smyth, Capt. Norton, Col. John Phillips, Jno. Molony, and 29 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. W. S. Peck, Thomas H. Powell, Wm. G. Ferguson, Wm. Hudgins, Thos. G. Elliott, John J. Ackerly, Charles E. Wortham, Charles S. Coleman, P. McKenney, Mrs. and Miss Watson, Mrs. G. H. Davis, Wm. Miller, Mr. Scott, Capt. Tallister, Chas. W. Gannett, Emil Ehret, Geo. H. Cleveland, James L. Pray, Andrew Jenkins, Edward Sparks, John T. Shelton, Thomas R. Long, P. S. Tuska, Paul Cutting, John M. Downey, H. E. P. Saunders, J. F. De Bow, Chas. A. Dargan, L. B. Brockett, Chas. Salmon, Geo. L. Shipp, James T. Brock, Henry Lanning, D. Wadsworth, John S. Newell, George F. Stone, M. Fitzgerald, A. Owens and lady, R. M. Parrish, Miss Mary Connell, and 6 in the steerage.

In bark Ottilie, from Bremen—C. Martens, Mrs. Bertha Martens, Miss G. Martens, Mr. Jellinghaus, Mr. Harn, Mr. Wesslapfer, Miss Louise Hartwing, Mr. Fricke.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—R. G. Sagui, Mrs. Lydia Cook, Miss C. Fioyeas.

In barkentine Lamplighter, from Turk's Island—The Rev. S. Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets.... 6 57 | Moon sets..... 11 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 12 | Gov Island 2 01 | Hell Gate..... 3 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 16.

Cleared.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, ——.

Ships Catherine Foster, Cape Town, Tucker, Cooper & Co; West Point, Allen, Liverpool, J. Carow; Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Linwood, Clements, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co; D. R. De Wolff, (Br.) Holmes, St. Ann's Bay, D. R. De Wolff; Caroline, Grindle, Turk's Island, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Wm. Hyde, (Br.) Atkinson, St. John, P. I. Nevius & Son; Brothers, Chase, Cienfuegos, G. S. Stephenson.

Brigs T. Crosby, Harding, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Mechanic, Kennedy, Boston, ——; Benguela, Staples, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Leviathan, Morton, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Manchester, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; C. Colgate, Lowden, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; H. Huntley, Harwood, Alexandria, &c., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lily, Tooker, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co; Ann D., Newton, Alexandria, &c., M. Bedell; Herndon, Gaskell, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co; Entire, Wainwright, Elizabeth City, J. G. Williams.

Sloops Franklin, Avery, Providence, master; Blackstone, Stedman, Providence.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Sunday, 15th, 2:45 P. M., signalized steamship Nashville, bd. S.; same day, 3:30 P. M., passed steamship Alabama, bd. S.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Union (of Baltimore,) Wiley, Shanghae April 1, with teas, silks, &c., to master. Left Anjier May 10, passed Cape of Good Hope June 19, crossed the equator July 8. July 24 was in the parallel 24 50 N., lon. 63 W., since which time have had a continuation of calms and light northerly and N. W. winds. July 31, lat. 27 41, lon. 66 40, exchanged signals with brig Addy Swift, showing a white signal, with red and black circles and letter S. in the centre. Aug. 14, Absecom light house bearing N. W., took a pilot from boat Virginia, No. 3.

Ship Alfred Storer, (of Waldoboro,) Blown, Havre, July 1, with mdse. and 65 passengers to C. C. Duncan & Co. One death on the passage. 4th inst., lat. 45 58, on the eastern edge of the Banks, spoke brig La Ville de Constance, of Granville, Guevon, with 48,000 fish.

Ship Fleetwing, Howes, San Francisco May 4, with mdse. to Sabean Howes; was off Bermuda July 12, since which time experienced light winds and calms. June 1, lat. 57 35 S., lon. 56 27, was in co. with ship Emma Jane of Bath, from Chinde Islands, had outriggers out, apparently damaged the rudder head or steering apparatus.

Ship Wm. V. Kent, Jarman, Liverpool July 2, with coal to Cousinery & Co.

Bark Ottilie, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 50 ds., and 29 ds. from the Channel, with mdse. and 292 passengers to Henschen & Unkart.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo July 17, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Imperador, Hubbard, Rio Janeiro July 2, with coffee to W. R. McKibby.

Bark Ann E. Grant (of Richmond, Va.,) Nelson, Rio Janeiro July 3, with coffee to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Barkentine Lamplighter, Wilson, Turk's Island July 28, with salt to John M. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Mazatlan, (of Booth Bay,) Green (late Dodge), Cardenas, Aug. 1, with sugar, &c., Walsh, Carver & Chase; 6th inst., while coming in past the Hook, David Long, of Detroit, a seaman, died. 9th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a strong northerly gale, which washed away galley, and started deck load, the vessel making considerable water.

Brig Abby Taylor, Graham, Aspinwall July 23, with bark and hides to J. F. Joy. July 25, J. W. Harvey, seaman, died, of fever.

Brig Anna, (Swed.,) Sjalinder, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to J. Thompson. 7th inst., lat. 32 56, lon. 68, spoke Danish brig Emelie, from Rio Janeiro for New York; 8th, lat. 33 49, lon. 68 28, spoke bark Hyperion, from New York, bd. S.—had lost sails, sprung mainyard, &c.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Pool, St. Croix, W. E., 23 ds., with rum and sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Maria, for Porto Rico. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. Harris, (of Prospect,) McGilvery, Ponce, P. R., July 23, with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman. Sld. in co. with schr. D. J. Sawyer, Hall, for New-York. Was becalmed for 10 days after leaving the N. E. trades in lat. 25; for the last 6 days have had northerly and easterly winds.

Brig Mechanic, Kennedy, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. D. J. Sawyer (of Jonesport,) Hall, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson, Mayhew & Co. Experienced heavy weather off Hatteras; was 13 ds. from lat. 25 to lat. 32, with a series of calms.

Schr. Lady Scott, (Br.,) Hilton, Eleuthera Aug. 1, with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Gardiner, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Taunton.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Target, Truman, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. J. Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with grain to J. Smith & Co.

Schr. Ostrich, Gray, New London, in ballast.

Schr. Freestone, Brooks, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. J. Reed, Stetson, Essex, Ct., in ballast.

Schr. Corinne M., Jones, Salem 3 ds., fish to master.

Schr. Pawnee, St. John, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Avon, Goodmanson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Native, Anderson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rescue, Bowne, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Zenith, Crault, Hatteras 7 ds., with wheat.

Schr. Rescue, Aiken, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal.

Sloop Wm. D. Mangam, Russell, Taunton, with mdse. to master.

SAILED—Hamburg steamship Hammonia, Schwensen, for Hamburg.

BELOW—1 ship, 3 barks, and 2 brigs.

WIND—During the day, S. W. and light.

Memoranda.

Key West, Aug. 9.—The Br. bark Walton, Capt. Shaw, from Havana for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of sugar, has been ashore on Carysfort Reef and was got off by wreckers. The bark has not yet arrived here, but Capt. Shaw says she does not leak. The Am. bark Wm. Burgess, from Cienfuegos, with a cargo of sugar, bound to Boston, has also been ashore on Carysfort Reef.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. schr. Mary, from Halifax; schrs. Ohway, 15 ds. from Turks Island; Davidson, from Georgetown, bound to New-Haven, lost foremast. The schr. Amytis, from Newark, bound to Baltimore, is ashore at Smith's Island, but will be got off. The schr. Mary, from Portland, bound to Alexandria, is ashore at Smith's Island. Vessel and cargo a total loss, crew saved.

BOSTON, Aug. 16—Arr. bark Azor, Burk, Fayal; steamer P. Sprague, Mathews, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Dashaway—schr., from Jacksonville for Norfolk, with lumber, Aug. 11, lat. 34 43, lon. 75 50. Also, schr. Maybee, of Greenport, L. I., from New-York for Wilmington, N. C.

E. Dodge—bark, of and for New-Bedford, from a whaling cruise, Aug. 12, lat. 38 30, lon. 68 16.

Haven—brig, of Newport, from Porto Rico for Philadelphia, Aug. 5, lat. 34, lon. 72 35.

Winds—bark, from Philadelphia for Key West, July 31, lat. 26 04, lon. 75 35. Same day, brig Anna, from New-York for Nassau, 7 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ARABIA.]

Arr. from New-York, 5th, Belle Wood, at Liverpool; 6th, E. C. Scranton, at do.; Albert, at Deal.

Sld. for New-York, Isaac Wright, from Liverpool; 5th, Robert Kelly, from do.

At Ponce, P. R., July 22, barks Tivoli, Brown, from the windward for New-York July 24; May Flower, Duntse, from do. for New-Haven, going to another port to take cargo. Brigs Fannie O. Fields, Harriman, for New-York Aug. 1; Empire, Blatchford, from and for Baltimore. Bark Eaton, Gilkey, from St. Thomas, for New-York. Schr. Mary Alice, Welch, for New York July 28.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of an importer's stock of tailors trimmings, &c., &c.
A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 3 Barclay st., a large assortment, as above, consisting in part of Mohair silk and worsted cord, braid, binding, galoons, gilt and fancy buttons, silks, satins, vestings, silesias, linings, serges, suspenders, gloves, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Consisting of cloth beaver, pilot and Petersham Raglan, frock and business coats, black and fancy doeskin and cassimere pants, silk and satin vests in great variety. Piece goods consisting of French and English cloths, Petersham pilot, doeskins, cassimeres, satinets, and a variety of other piece goods too numerous to mention. Also, linen and woolen shirts, drawers, overalls, cravats, neckties and handkerchiefs. City and country dealers are invited to attend this sale, as every lot will positively be sold by order of the assignee. Catalogues on morning of sale.